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STALINGRAD WEST SUBURBS REACHED BY GERMAN UNITS; SHIPS ON VOLGA HEAVILY HIT

City Outskirts Entered After Overcoming Stiff Resistance

THREE GUNBOATS SUNK

Domei

BERLIN, September 4.—German troops advancing toward Stalingrad yesterday reached the western suburbs of the city, and infantry divisions north of Stalingrad sank three gunboats, two motor launches, six freighters and a number of smaller vessels on the Volga River, the High Command announced today.

In close cooperation with naval and Luftwaffe formations, German and Rumanian troops on September 1 crossed the Straits of Kertch and despite stiff resistance broke through the enemy's coastal defense. After rapid advances they made contact with Rumanian troops attacking from the east, the communique announced.

Despite bad weather conditions German motor torpedo boats operating in the eastern part of the Black Sea yesterday sank three enemy ships totalling 8,500 tons. Thus the Germans, since the beginning of the Caucasus offensive, have destroyed 35,400 tons of Soviet merchant shipping, it was announced.

Enemy attacks by strong forces southwest of Kaluga and northwest of Medyn were repulsed and several in the Rzhev have also failed to reach their objectives. In these operations the enemy lost 83 tanks, the announcement stated.

During an enemy raid on a German airport in the central sector of the Eastern Front, 24 out of 37 enemy raiders were shot down, while the others fled.

North of Lake Ilmen several Soviet attacks were frustrated as were also other attacks south of Lake Ladoga and along the Leningrad encircling front, the High Command added.

Reach Stalingrad Suburbs

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 4.—German vanguards have reached the western suburbs of Stalingrad, D.N.B. reports as information obtained from military authorities.

It is also reported that in the north and the west of the city, the fierce German attack is being continued, and the Red Army is further retreating.

Tanks Surround Stalingrad

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, September 4.—German tank corps that occupied Kalatch, greatest defense point in the west of Stalingrad, succeeded in crossing the Ilovla River at several points yesterday morning, rejecting the strong resistance offered by the Soviet troops, and entered the western suburbs of the city, according to reports from Moscow.

The Soviet Information Bureau recognized today that German tank units had occupied the Volga River shore in the southern and northern suburbs of Stalingrad, and formed an extensive tank-line, running 20 kilometers around the city.

Not only the city of Stalingrad is constantly attacked by German air units from the air, but is now also surrounded on land from three sides, and the Soviet defense forces in the city are now driven into the final stage of difficulty.

Observers here and also in neutral countries are expressing a view that the fall of Stalingrad might come much earlier than expected. The report that Premier Josef Stalin who was at Astrakhan on the Black Sea, had suddenly come to Stalingrad today because of the urgency of the situation, further endorses the gravity of the position in which Stalingrad is now placed.

Axis Creates Strong Corridor

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 4.—German forces attacking Stalingrad have already reached the Volga River shore at the southern and northern suburbs of the city, and the German mechanized units operating in this sector have formed a "corridor of mechanized forces" in breaking through the Soviet defense line and

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Number of Chungkingites Deserting Chiang for Peace Movement on Rise

Is Result of Statement by Lin Pai-sheng Expressing Full Support for Indians—Many Prominent Men Join Campaign

As a result of the recent statement made by Lin Pai-sheng, chief of the Publicity Department of the National Government at Nanking, who expressed full support for liberation of the Indian people, an increasing number of Chungking people have been joining the extensive peace movement, according to Yomiuri-Hochi reports from Shanghai, according to Domei.

It may be recalled that the statement, which was published on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Opium War, was also responded by Eugene Chen, well-known revolutionist diplomat, who, voicing his indignation over the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi by the British authorities, declared that Britain has no right to exercise mastery over India.

According to the Yomiuri-Hochi reports those who are now actively cooperating in advancing the peace movement include:

1. Chien Chin-fang—For five years he led the Patriotic National Salvation Army in guerilla operations in Chingpu-hsien near Shanghai and was awakened to the actual state of affairs after witnessing the reconstruction works in an area southeast of Taihu. He then surrendered to the Japanese during the latter part of August, together with thousands of his followers and now he is actively persuading the people in the neighborhood of the area to join the peace movement.

2. Wang Pei-chin—After giving up his post as a battalion commander of the Patriotic National Salvation Army in the middle of August to join the peace movement, he started putting strenuous efforts in developing the peace movement in an area near Taihu.

3. Kung Hsu-yen—As a leader of the Young Men's Service Corps for the Salvation of the Country, he supplied large quantities of arms and ammunition to Chiang Kai-shek's agents in the early stage of the China Affair. In the latter part of August he pledged himself to cooperate with the National Government. He is scheduled to deliver a radio speech on September 6 to urge the people in those areas still under Chungking control to join the peaceful reconstruction works.

4. Chen Pin-he—Formerly editor-in-chief of the Shanghai Hsin Pao and an outstanding critic, he recently published a series of comments on the current situation, scathingly criticizing Chiang Kai-shek for his resistance against Japan.

The Yomiuri-Hochi report also reveals that a total of 30 Chinese pastors, who were led in their faith by American and English missionaries in Shanghai, Soochow, Nanking and some other points in Central China, have offered to cooperate with the Japanese in promoting the peace movement.

MAKE-UP OF MINISTRY LEFT TO 2 OFFICIALS

Chief Cabinet Secretary and Legislative Bureau Director Given Task

In the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Government will not appoint a formal organization committee to undertake the task but will leave the drafting of the plans to the joint discretion of the Chief Cabinet Secretary and the director of the Legislation Bureau assisted by competent officials of the various offices concerned, including the Foreign Office, the War and Navy Ministries, the Overseas Ministry, the China Affairs Board and others, Domei reported.

The above was disclosed by Chief Cabinet Secretary Naoki Hoshino at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. It was further revealed that a preliminary organization meeting of the officials concerned was held September 3, resulting in a complete agreement of views as regards the steps to be taken. The working plan is now under serious consideration, it was disclosed.

Ordinances Approved

Draft Imperial ordinances calling for the simplification of administrative routine, which were completed by the Board of Legislation September 1, were formally approved by the Cabinet at its conference yesterday following an explanation of the ordinances by Eiichi Moriyama, Director of the Legislation Board, it was learned.

It was disclosed that of the 161 draft Imperial Ordinances, 82 will be submitted to the Privy Council for its deliberation.

Following the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, it became necessary for the authorities concerned to re-examine the draft ordinances affecting the organization of the Overseas and the Foreign Ministries which are closely related with the new ministry, it was revealed.

Accordingly, it was decided to exclude the draft ordinances pertaining to the two ministries and the draft ordinances thus excluded will be considered together with that calling for the organization of the proposed ministry, it was learned.

CHOU LEAVES TOKYO; LAUDS MUNICIPALITY

Nanking Mayor Is Impressed By Reforms and Progress Made Here

Mayor Chou Hsueh-chang of Nanking, who is scheduled to leave Tokyo today, after having investigated the municipal administration, price-control system and citizens' training of Tokyo since his arrival here on September 2, eulogized the city of Tokyo in his interview with an Asahi reporter yesterday, states Domei.

"I was impressed by the strong manifestation of a happy, constructive frame of mind among the people of Tokyo. That such a happy, orderly life is being maintained even under war conditions is attributable to the loftiness of the Japanese ideals and to the people's diligence.

"I was delighted with the friendly attitude of the Japanese people of whom all showed real sincerity in my present visit. I also was deeply moved by their interest shown in China's welfare and felt at the same time the great responsibility resting on us.

"I was especially touched by Premier General Hideki Tojo's kindness in granting me an interview lasting for over 40 minutes in spite of pressure of business. I feel very grateful for the encouragement he gave me.

"The streamlining of the administrative system here was a great performance. Reform and progress necessary under war conditions are effected side by side. I cannot help admiring the unremitting advance Japan is making.

"Despite the shortness of my present visit, I gained many knowledge. I am looking forward with delight to governing Nanking with Tokyo as my guide and to tell the people of my city the conditions of Tokyo."

Sees Takarazuka Show

General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, yesterday evening was host at a theater party given at the Tokyo Takarazuka theater in honor of Chou Hsueh-chang, Mayor of Nanking, who is visiting the capital on his way to Hsinking to attend the tenth anniversary celebrations on the

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Tokyo Contributions Shown

Feting the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, Hsinking is now celebrating the epochal event by holding the Greater East Asia Construction Exhibition. One of the outstanding exhibits is the Tokyo Building at Tatung Park, shown above, housing the material contributions sent from here.

IMMEDIATE FREEDOM AFFIRMED BY INDIANS

Hindu Mahasaba Party Dissatisfied With British Promise Urges Movement

CONTACT POLITICAL GROUPS

Calcutta Chamber of Commerce Chief Wants National Government Created

Domei

BERLIN, September 4.—Indicating dissatisfaction with the British promise to grant them their independence after the war, the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasaba Party today addressed letters to various Indian political parties affirming its strong demand for an immediate independence, according to a dispatch from New Delhi.

Immediate Talks Asked

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—At an emergency meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta today, R. L. Nopany, President of the Chamber of Commerce, maintained that the Government of India should immediately open negotiations with Indian leaders for the establishment of an Indian national government.

He said it would be the only way to lighten the indignation of the Indian people against the current colonial administration.

Meanwhile, Zamindar, organ of the All-India Muslim League, criticizing the opportunistic attitude of its president, Mohamed Ali Jinnah, stated that the League should either support the Indian Government or support the National Congress.

Wavell Pleads for Unity

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, September 4.—In his radio address broadcast from New Delhi on the third anniversary of the outbreak of the European War, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, refrained from referring to the independence movement in India, but hinted at greater oppression on Indians.

That he urged the Indians to stop internal conflict for meeting outside enemy is interpreted to mean that the British Government has no intention whatever to withdraw from India.

"The present moment is indeed very gloomy for us," he said in the radio address. "I have just returned from an important conference at Moscow, where our two great lead-

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U.S. ARMY AND NAVY EMBROILED IN FIGHTS

Former Chief of American Air Corps, Hugh Knerr, Says Rift Widening

DEFEATS HARASS BOTH

Soldiers Angry Over Giving of Too Much Exaggerated Publicity to Sailors

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—That a widening rift between the United States Army and Navy is rapidly becoming apparent with continual reverses suffered by American armed forces, has been attested to by an article written by Hugh Knerr, former chief of the American Army Air Corps, in the latest issue of the American Mercury.

Knerr's article in substance is as follows:

While officers and men of the United States Navy are struggling on the forefront, armchair naval strategists in Washington, who are eager to maintain the prestige of the Navy, are giving the American public an exaggerated impression of the activities of the American Navy.

The United States Army authorities are highly indignant over this undue publicity as it does not give credit to the role played by the Army.

It is only a year ago that Washington naval authorities announced their intention to build battleships by purchasing billions of dollars worth of materials. When air force leaders suggested that such a plan was uncalled for, their protest was ignored by naval authorities.

Ships Lie Incomplete

These battleships the construction of which was started in the face of opposition, lie incomplete in shipyards. As the American navy need of large-sized bombers to protect communication lines on high seas and assist in transportation of troops, naval authorities requested the Army to turn over 1,300 bombers tentatively contracted to the Army, but the latter refused the former's request.

That the Army requisitioned many vessels, with which it transported troops, following the outbreak of the current conflict is a well-known fact. Not only that, United States Army authorities resent interference of the Board of Wartime Production, the State Department and the Maritime Commission with respect to shipping facilities. Consequently, the United States Navy has been able to obtain only half the number of vessels which have been

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7 U.S. PLANES SMASHED UP BY JAPANESE WILD EAGLES IN THRILLING SKY PURSUIT

Grave Crisis Will Confront Britain This Winter; Prospect Seen Black

Harassed by Serious Food, Coal, Shipping Shortage, Impossibility of Formation of Second Front, Gigantic War Expenditures

By Saiji Hasegawa
Former Domei Correspondent in London

ABOARD THE TATUTA MARU, September 3.—The first question which was posed to your correspondent on his arrival in Lorenco Marques was this: "Will Great Britain be able to pull through the crisis this winter?"

Well-informed circles admit that British statesmen committed their greatest blunder when they antagonized Japan. Following the Dunkirk debacle, Great Britain was brought to the brink of defeat with only 60,000 equipped troops to defend the whole coastline of the British Isle.

It was reported at that time that voices for peace were heard even in the higher councils of the British Government, but Admiral Sir Alfred Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord, assured the Churchill Cabinet that the British Navy would frustrate any German attempt at invasion. With the unforeseen and unexpected outbreak of hostilities on the Eastern front between Germany and the Soviet Union, the tide of the war situation seemed to have turned, and this was especially so when Prime Minister Winston Churchill met President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the mid-Atlantic aboard the ill-fated Prince of Wales in August of 1941.

Who Is to Blame?

Speculations were rife whether it was Roosevelt or Churchill who took the initiative in the aggressive policies adopted toward Japan, misjudging Japan's patience as a sign of weakness and consequently suggesting a firmer and stronger line of policy. Information gathered by this correspondent up to the time he was interned by the British authorities in the middle of last December strongly suggests that Churchill was reluctant to cause any friction with Japan. He knew that Japan with her strong navy would at least jeopardize Britain's position in the Pacific. There is no denying however, that Churchill at the same time underestimated Japan's fighting strength under the influence of false reports from diplomatic representatives.

Two months prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the British naval attache at Tokyo returned to London and stated at a public function that Japan would be unable to fight because of exhaustion caused by five years of fighting in the mires of China.

Churchill Always in Crisis

Prime Minister Churchill has faced three crises since the outbreak of the current conflict, namely, at the end of January, in February, in the latter part of June. It is recalled that an unbroken series of debacles in East Asia, including the fall of Singapore, almost cost Churchill his political career. He was saved because of the dearth of statesmen in England.

Although Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord of Privy Seal, is very popular among

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MANY PERILS FACED DEMARCATION WORK

Yano Gives Experiences During Creation of Thailand-F.I.C. Border Line

Domei

TAIHOKU, September 3.—Reviewing the demarcation work in the establishment of the new border line between Thailand and French Indo-China, Makoto Yano, Japanese Minister and chairman of the now-defunct Japan-Thailand-French Indo-China Joint Demarcation Committee, said that the hardships experienced by those engaged in the work on the spot were beyond description, in an interview with Domei today en route home from Thailand.

"They had to fight against inclement weather, epidemics, virgin jungles, wild animals, venomous snakes in their task of laying the border line which extends 2,230 kilometers," Mr. Yano said.

"As there were no roads available for automobiles, surveying instruments, food and other materials had to be carried by porters, which cut down on the amount of food available and there were some who lost their eyesight because of overwork and lack of nutrition while there were also those who became victims of venomous snakes."

After speaking of his own experience of hearing the roar of tigers during his one-night camping toward the middle of May, while surveying the area, Mr. Yano said that the hardships of those engaged in the work, under these conditions were beyond description.

SHONAN TAXI SERVICE SET

Managed by Tokyo Electric Railway Company in City

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 4.—Preluding the return of Shonan as a modern city, the former British colony will have a city taxi service as from tomorrow, it was revealed.

The new taxi service, which will be managed by the Tokyo Electric Railway Company, will run about 100 taxis, the fares being fixed at $1 per first three kilometers with an additional 30 sen charge for each additional one kilometer.

CHILEAN PRESSMEN LAUD JAPAN'S UNITY

Former Visitors Here Say People Have Faith in Army, Navy for Victory

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—In an interview with the Domei correspondent here, Radrigo Aburto and Augusto Iglesia, two of the Chilean correspondents who recently returned from Japan by the exchange ship, Gripsholm, highly praised the Japanese people for their strong determination to win the present war.

The gist of their statement is as follows:

"We were most impressed by the unity of feeling prevailing among the people of Japan. A most reassuring factor was the complete absence of any dissatisfied element among the people. Even in the face of repeated victories, the people have remained modest. To the Japanese people, who have full confidence in the Army and Navy, victory is only natural. And yet there is not a single person among them who thinks that the war can be terminated with ease.

"Fully realizing that what Japan is doing is an epochal task, every one is determined to fight it out to a finish, even if it takes, not five years, but 10 to 20 years to do so.

"This impression of ours is based, not on the Japanese Government's statements, but on our own experience with every one of the people with whom we came into contact.

"To us who have gone to Japan from a democratic country, the thorough enforcement of the ticket system was most inspiring. A week before the ticket system went into effect, all stores dealing in the commodity concerned temporarily closed their doors. When they reopened for business the ticket system was instantly enforced with thoroughness. It gave us food for thought when we realized that the system was strictly observed, not because of Government pressure, but as the natural reflection of the people's training and awakened spirit.

"We had the opportunity to observe closely Japan from the inside and were deeply impressed by the valiant figures of old and young

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American Craft Meet Destruction at Lingling, Kweilin Fields

JAPANESE UNSCATHED

Domei

NANKING, September 4.—Seven enemy fighter planes yesterday were bombed and set on fire by Japanese Army Air Units at Lingling, in southern Hunan Province, and at Kweilin, in northeastern Kwangsi Province, it was announced at 4:00 p.m. today by the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

In search for enemy warplanes, formations of Japanese Army aircraft yesterday carried out a series of bombing raids upon the Hengyang, Lingling and Kweilin airdromes, it was further announced.

Meanwhile, it was reliably revealed that six United States fighter planes were destroyed before they could take off at Kweilin as a result of a lightning attack by Japanese Army bombers.

One Curtiss P-40 fighter which had fled from Hengyang airdrome shortly before yesterday's large-scale Japanese aerial assault, was reduced to a mass of molten metal and ashes as soon as it landed at Lingling when Japanese warplanes pounced on the enemy airfield.

Heavy Blow Struck

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 4.—The United States air force in China, which had been in hiding for some time, received another severe blow at the hands of the Imperial Army planes on Thursday, losing seven of their number, when they made their appearance in a southern sector of Hunan Province on a reconnaisance flight of the Japanese positions.

Informed that enemy planes were at the Hengyang airfield, crack units of the Japanese Army Air Force launched a surprise raid on September 3. The enemy, composed of more than 10 American fighter-planes, immediately took to flight with the Japanese in close pursuit who followed them to Lingling airfield.

Here, one enemy fighter was blown to bits as it alighted. The others were run down at Kweilin airfield in Kwangsi Province where six planes on the ground were completely destroyed.

The victorious Japanese units, which came through the fray without any damage, thereupon returned to their base.

War Results Given

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

NANKING, September 4.—The report on the progress of the hostilities in China during the week just past, published today by the headquarters of the Japanese Forces in China, reads:

The Imperial Forces in the latter part of August inflicted a severe blow on the main body of General Yu Hsueh-chung's Army which was said to be suffering from serious internal dissension since the beginning of August. Our forces, on pursuing General Yu's forces, encountered the 17th Peace Preservation Brigade belonging to the 50th Division in the south of Shantung Province on August 30.

The enemy brigade was speedily encircled by our forces with the result that, out of 2,800 enemy troops, 1,129, inclusive of the brigade commander were killed on the spot and 594 made prisoners. Other war trophies included 22 light machine-guns and 875 rifles.

In the Chekiang-Kiangsi sector in Central China, our operations have entered a clean-up stage since August 19. As the clearance operations have been successfully completed, the victorious Japanese units have started the work of construction.

The Imperial Forces operating in South China, on the other hand, with the intention to direct their main drive against the enemy's Seventh War Zone, have met the enemy in several engagements inflicting severe blows upon them. These moves of our forces have proved successful with the result that the enemy forces in the neighborhood have been

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SHONAN TO PROVIDE WORLD'S BEST PORT

Former British Island Will Become Vital Cog in Co-Prosperity Sphere

"Shonan Harbor will become the best harbor in the world when it is fully developed by the Japanese," declared Kanzo Nakazawa, captain of an unnamed ship in an interview with Domei. In the same interview he also discussed the importance of the harbor in the development of the entire Malayan Peninsula. His eye-witness account of the activities surrounding Shonan Harbor follows:

"Prior to the war I visited the harbor frequently and was greatly impressed by its excellent harbor facilities and its geographically favorable situation. All kinds of ships from all over the world were gathered there, making it a perfect cosmopolitan harbor. At present, ships from the Shonan Harbor are often sent to other harbors in the South Seas, such as Penang on the western coast of the peninsula, Medan on the northern coast of Sumatra, and Palembang on the northeastern coast of Sumatra. Also, the ships of the regular service line are going back and forth between Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, Batavia, Surabaya and Kuching. It was certainly an impressive scene when the first ship to Japan Proper, after the war broke out, was loaded in the harbor, and when transport ships loaded with rice came from Rangoon and Bangkok to relieve us from worry over the scarcity of rice."

Shonan Port Rehabilitated

Captain Nakazawa hopefully spoke on the future prosperity of the harbor, saying, "When we first landed on the island, it was in a miserable and dangerous condition, with mines floating here and there, and with many ships buried under the waters while some of the facilities had been completely destroyed and the pier was still in flames. It is amazing how speedily the harbor facilities have been restored to their old status. Sometime ago while the rehabilitation work was going on, we sighted some hundred Malayan boats in the harbor and they were all seeking for something in the water. Being informed that they were looking for coins thrown away by the British in their retreat, we employed some divers who successfully brought up some ten thousand silver coins from the bottom of the sea. All the harbors in the South Seas are blessed with natural advantages as harbors and therefore less equipment than that necessary for harbors in Japan Proper will turn them into excellent harbors. As to Shonan Harbor, it is provided with small islets making natural breakwaters and is also free from the visits of the monsoon so common in the South. The neighboring waters around Shonan Island and Malacca Strait remind me of the beautiful scenery of "Setonaikai" (Inland Sea lying between Shikoku and Japan Proper). The junks sailing between the islands with their sails up present a picturesque scene on the background of calm blue waters.

Japanese Control Fishing

"The coastal fishery industry is mostly managed by the Japanese. Even before the war the Japanese fishery industry was so prosperous that it was commonly said that all the fish would disappear should the Japanese leave the coast. It was unimaginable a year ago that the Japanese officials, business men, and even young women should sail out to Sumatra and Borneo as if they were sailing in the neighboring waters of Japan Proper. Britain made Shonan the best equipped harbor city in the South, but we should like to build it up to be the best and most highly equipped harbor in the whole world.

"Shonan Island which is surrounded by waters of an azure color will become an important cog in the Co-Prosperity Sphere because of its strategic position. The importance of Shonan Harbor for the prosperity of the entire Malayan Peninsula can hardly be over-estimated. The harbor facilities being rehabilitated, the harbor is crowded with transport ships loaded with cargoes sent from Java, Burma, Borneo and from Japan Proper. Many junks and sampans are to be seen mingling among the larger ships."

Japanese Units Smash Seven U.S. Warplanes

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brought under control. Our forces have just completed their operation in that area and are now free to turn their spearhead in another direction.

The local pacification campaign in the area southeast of Lake Taihu has been proceeding without a hitch. It is now entering its second stage. A similar campaign around Shanghai was started on September 1. All in all, perfect pacification in the regions around the mouth of the Yangtze river is near at hand.

1,500-Year Old Mirror, Considered Treasure Of China, Returned to National Government

A 1,500-year old mirror considered as a national treasure in China was returned, through the courtesy of a Japanese, to Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of Nanking, who sold the mirror himself in Japan some 20 years ago by the order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to raise funds needed for carrying out their revolution scheme, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning from Shanghai.

It was in September, 1920 that the third revolution broke out in China. A little prior to the outbreak, Dr. Sun Yat-sen dispatched his right-hand man, Wang Ching-wei with the mirror to Tokyo to sell it.

Wang Ching-wei who arrived in Tokyo met Mitsuru Toyama, an ardent supporter of the revolution movement in China, to dispose of the mirror. Mr. Toyama, an old friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen complied with his request at once.

Mr. Toyama consulted with Nobuo Tsukuda, who later was supreme adviser to the Eastern Chahar Government, Setsu Suenaga and other patriotic nationalists. As a result, Toragoro Yuki, President of the Genyosha, a group of patriotic nationalists, provided Wang Ching-wei with the funds.

Since then some 20 years passed and now Wang Ching-wei is the head of the National Government of Nanking, while the mirror sold by him, passing from hands to hands, finally fell into the hands of a certain Japanese painter.

When Chu Min-yi, chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Nanking Government, visited Japan in May as a national envoy, he met Ryokichi Ike, an old friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, telling him that the Nanking Government was desirous of restoring the mirror as the national treasure of China.

Complying with the Chinese envoy's request, Mr. Ike consulted with the painter, the owner of the mirror, and it was decided among them that the mirror would be donated to the National Government of Nanking as a tie to bind Japan and China together further.

The mirror said to weigh some 21 kan has been already handed to Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai, who visited Japan in July to receive the treasure for the Nanking Government.

AXIS TROOPS REACH STALINGRAD SUBURBS

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reaching the Volga, it is reported from Berlin and London.

This "corridor of mechanized forces" is said to be narrow but extremely long. Soviet reports said that the "corridor of mechanized forces" is protected by both sides by numerous anti-aircraft guns and is very effective in combating enemy air forces and anti-tank guns. Furthermore, motor units armed with automatic pistols are constantly patrolling the corridor. Soviet air units are now bombing this corridor and a fierce battle is now being fought both on land and in the air.

Meanwhile, German forces operating in the southwestern sector of the Stalingrad front sent two divisions of mechanized units to attack the Soviet defense line and succeeded in breaking through it, but the German mechanized units that broke into the enemy position are being strongly resisted by the Soviet defense positions.

Stalin in Stalingrad

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, September 4.—For urging the defense of Stalingrad, Premier Josef Stalin had hurried from Astrakhan to Stalingrad by a speed boat, O.F.I. reported as information obtained from Berlin.

Cross Kertch Straits

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 4.—German units protected by air units and naval ships succeeded in crossing the Kertch Straits on September 1, and are now advancing into the Caucasus, announced the German High Command today.

A portion of the units that crossed the Kertch Straits and which landed on the Caucasus Peninsula have already passed the mountain region and succeeded in joining the Axis forces operating on the Black Sea front.

Novorossisk Fortresses Taken

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 4.—Strong German units captured several fortresses in the hill region northwest of Novorossisk yesterday, and completely occupied a base for advancing in the neighborhood, it was announced by the German High Command today.

Novorossisk Encircled

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—German forces attacking Novorossisk are further pressing the Soviet troops with overwhelming strength, and a large unit of Soviet forces in that sector was forced to retreat to a new position yesterday, it is reported from Moscow.

Another report says that German forces advancing southward from Anapa are occupying village after village on the sea coast, and thus have completed an encirclement of Novorossisk in cooperation with forces that turned to the south of the city.

TO MAKE RE-BROADCASTS

Saigon to Transcribe Programs Originating From Japan

Domei

SAIGON, September 4.—It has been decided that the Saigon Radio Station is to re-broadcast twice a month programs originating in Japan, in line with the present interchange of cultural relations between Japan and French Indo-China.

The revised program calls for the broadcast from Saigon on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, while the broadcast from Japan will be on the first and second Mondays of every month from 5:45 to 8 p.m. Japan time.

Italo-German Planes Down 25 Enemy Craft In Egyptian Front

Domei

ROME, September 4.—Italian and German fighters yesterday brought down 25 enemy planes in dog-fights in the Egyptian front and also fiercely attacked British troops and lorry concentration, the High Command announced today. Meanwhile, Italian long range bombers showered bombs on refineries at Haifa and made direct hits on freight trains causing many fires.

Chou Leaves Tokyo; Lauds Municipality

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founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, according to Domei.

After taking tea with Mayor Kishimoto at the theater grill, Mayor Chou enjoyed the Italian play "Pinocchio," given by the Takarazuka cast.

Earlier in the day, the Mayor of Nanking was guest of honor at a luncheon party given by Lieutenant-General Genshichi Oikawa, Director-General of the China Affairs Board, at the Hoshigaoka Saryo Restaurant.

He also inspected various city facilities, including the Central Fish Market, the Nagata-cho National School and the First Middle School.

Communism Perils Stressed

Chou Hsueh-chang, visiting Mayor of Nanking, when interviewed by the press Thursday evening at the Imperial Hotel, emphasized the danger of Communism and likened it to a submarine which tries to enter the port of people's minds at an unguarded moment.

Pointing out the craftiness of Communists, Mayor Chou likened them to water. If they enter a round vessel they form the vessel's shape, and if they enter a square vessel they become square, and for this reason the strictest vigilance must be kept.

"Although Chinese Communists are addressing the Chinese youth with ideas of Popular Front and Racial Front, these Communists have no national consciousness, and it is highly necessary for the leaders of China to impress this fact upon the youth of China," Mr. Chou declared.

He also stated that the Chinese youths are all agog to crush Anglo-American imperialism and expressed his intention to follow the example of Japan's spiritual mobilization in guiding the young people of China.

Prior to his escape from Chungking in 1940, Mayor Chou held the post of the chief of the Political Affairs Section of the Northern Expeditionary Forces, was a leader of the Kuomintang of Chungking and was specially interested in the guidance of young men.

The visiting Mayor of Nanking said while the principal object of his visit to Japan is to study municipal government, he is greatly interested in Japan's Youth Movement.

HEROES WILL BE HONORED

Government Plans China Affair Memorial Medals

The Government at the regular Cabinet conference on Friday decided to submit for approval to the Privy Council a draft law for the granting of China Affair Memorial medals, Domei reports.

It is understood that the recipients of the medals will be those who rendered meritorious services in the China Affair during the period from July 7, 1937 to December 7, 1941.

The law, however, provides that only those who were not granted war-medals are entitled to receive the memorial medals.

'GONIN-GUMI' SYSTEM ADVISED FOR SOUTH

Dr. Shigetoh Hozumi Declares It Will Expedite Reconstruction

The "Gonin-gumi" or five-family group system, which had been in practice throughout this country from olden times till the end of the Tokugawa Era, will be useful as a fundamental social system in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This is the opinion of Dr. Shigetoh Hozumi, professor at the Tokyo Imperial University, published at the Law Seminary meeting of the Nippon Researches Promotion Commission, which was recently held at the Kyoto Imperial University.

The investigation of this communal system was begun by Dr. Hozumi's father, who was also a Doctor of Law. According to Dr. Hozumi the five-family group system was in practice as early as the eighth century in Japan. The same system was also observed in China from remote ages.

Used in Tokugawa Period

It was not until the beginning of the Tokugawa Era that this system came into complete practice. The Tokugawa Shogunate enforced this system throughout this country for the purpose of checking the diffusion of Christianity, of controlling Ronin, for thorough taxation and for the prevention of crimes.

This system was observed strictly. That the government of the Tokugawa lasted as many as 300 years is partly because of enforcement of the five-family group system. This system was later utilized by sagacious feudal lords for the strengthening of the administrative organism of their clans and for the promotion of public welfare.

On the other hand, it fostered the merits of mutual assistance among the people. With the Meiji Restoration this system was abolished but the conception of mutual assistance among the people, cultivated through the long practice of the five-family group system, long remained in the minds of the people and formed part of the admirable national character.

Present System Is Copy

The "Tonari-gumi" or neighborhood organization system, which is in practice at present throughout the country, is the revived form of the old "Gonin-gumi" system. A social system of similar nature was established also in China for the purpose of preventing the menace of the bandits and is still observed widely.

This system will prove very practical and useful in the Southern Regions. In the Southern occupied areas, the social system, customs and manners, cultural characteristics and racial traditions vary in respective sectors. Therefore, the introduction of complicated codes will only give rise to confusion in the lives of the native inhabitants. If they are left as they are now, however, there will be no improvement and development.

Under such circumstances, the "Gonin-gumi" system will prove very useful. It is reported that the same system has been in practice in Hainan Island and that Shonanto has recently witnessed the enforcement of the system.

If practiced properly by the native inhabitans, this system will strengthen their social solidarity and spur the future construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

U.S. Army and Navy Embroiled in Fights

(Continued From Page 1)

recently contracted for the armed forces.

Hayes Leaves for Gibraltar

Domei

ZURICH, September 3.—Carlton J. H. Hayes, American Ambassador to Spain, suddenly left Madrid today for Gibraltar with other important officials of the Embassy, according to a Madrid dispatch received here.

Observers in Madrid are generally of the belief that Hayes plans to see the British authorities there on important problems connected with American assistance to Spain, in return for which the United States expects Spain to maintain friendly neutrality with the various countries on the American Continents.

Willkie Sees Long War

Special to the Nichi Nichi

CANTON, September 4.—Wendell Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, meeting the press at Cairo yesterday, revealed his view on the current world-wide war.

"I do not think," he said "that the war will cease soon. Many more lives will be sacrificed before peace is restored."

He declared that he would proceed to Moscow to meet Premier Josef Stalin and other Soviet leaders and then call at Chungking.

EAST ASIA ART BODY TO BE CREATED SOON

To Study Artistic Activities of Sphere—Waseda Main Promoter

A Greater East Asia Art Association (tentatively named) will be established with the Dramatic Museum of Waseda University as the chief promoter. The projected association, according to the staff of the museum, will be an organ for the study of all artistic activities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, including drama, music and dancing.

As arranged at the provisional office established for the project in the Dramatic Museum, the proposed body will have a large exhibition room, research rooms and a library. It will also sponsor lectures and discussions concerning art.

Prior to the inauguration of the association, the promoters will hold a large-scale art exhibition on the premises of Waseda University for one month beginning October 1. The exhibition will place on view various data concerning the artistic activities in China, Manchoukuo, Mongolia, Tibet, Arabia, Iran and other Asiatic countries.

Those interested in the opening of the exhibition will meet today in the Okuma Memorial Hall of Waseda University to discuss arrangements for the project. Among those to be present at the meeting are Hideo Tanabe, Takatomo Kurosawa, Genjiro Masu, Yukichi Odera, Shigeo Kishibe and Ryoichi Taki.

The exhibition will be participated in by the Tokyo Imperial University and other institutes and private individuals, who will show their respective art collections at the exhibition.

Britishers Will Face Big Crisis in Winter

(Continued From Page 1)

leftist elements and the press and Richard A. Butler, Under-secretary of Foreign Affairs, has strong support in the Conservative Party, neither of the two is capable of taking Churchill's place. Political observers are agreed that if Churchill should go out of his office it will be because his country will have been thoroughly beaten and capitalist England will have ceased to exist.

Food, Coal Low

In the meantime, the food and coal situation in England is very serious. No eggs were supplied to this correspondent and his fellow internees during the seven months of his internment. The use of gas, electricity and coal was strictly restricted in the camp.

The shipping situation of Great Britain is also serious, although no official figures of losses have been available except Churchill's statements.

The Allied shipping losses up to the end of May are estimated to be 21,000,000 tons.

According to competent observers, the establishment of a second front anywhere is impossbile under the prevailing conditions in view of the fact that 200,000 tons of shipping are necessary to carry just one division to the Contnent.

The cost of the war is enormous, but a financial breakdown is not yet predictable. The gravest crisis is expected this winter when the food and coal situation will have become critical.

Chilean Pressmen Laud Japan's Unity

(Continued From Page 1)

women working diligently in the fields.

"Although Japan is the only nation among the warring Powers where women have not been mobilized, this diligence on the part of Japanese women could not help but reflect their determination to win the war.

"To those of us who have visited Japan the Allies' propaganda broadcast from Lourenco Marques consists of nothing but lies.

"Incidentally, the Chilean diplomats as well as ourselves were accorded only third class treatment on the Gripsholm."

CHINA FELICITATION PARTY SCHEDULED FOR HSINKING

Domei

NANKING, September 4.—The felicitation mission of the National Government of China, headed by Chen Chi-cheng, Social Welfare Chief of the Kuomintang Party, will leave here shortly for Hsinking to attend the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

The mission will consist of 40 representatives from Central China, 20 from North China and 30 from Inner Mongolia.

Chu Hsing-yuan, Chief of the Political Bureau of the North China Political Affairs Commission, will act as vice-chairman of the mission.

Press Comments

Saturday, September 5

YOMIURI-HOCHI—American Forces Land on Africa
NICHI NICHI—Doom of Stalingrad

American Forces Land on Africa

YOMIURI-HOCHI—It is now reported that a part of the United States' expeditionary forces landed on Belgian Congo and Liberia. Obviously, the objective of this American action is to secure the transportation facilities in Africa, and the fact that the United States has been compelled to resort to such a step testifies that the supply routes between Britain and the United States have now been seriously menaced.

As a result of the rapid reduction of the Southern Regions by the Japanese Forces, the British rule in India has been completely shaken, and the security of the Indian Ocean which has played an important role in the current war as a supply route to Iran, the Red Sea and the Eastern Coast of Africa for Britain and the United States can no longer be hoped for.

Greatly worried over the foregoing turn of affairs, Britain recently attempted to defend the Indian route by piratically invading Madagascar, but it is quite clear that the safety of the Indian Ocean cannot be hoped for only by such a move. Now that the Mediterranean Sea has practically been intercepted by the German and Italian navies and air forces, it is needless to say that in the event of Britain losing the supply route around the Cape of Good Hope, it will mean a fatal blow to Britain.

Out of the foregoing impasse Britain and the United States have struck the idea of securing the land transportation in Africa. The principal supply routes in Africa consist of two routes. One of them runs from Cape Town to Egyptian Sudan via Kenya and to Cairo, while the other starts from Tuara to Massawa of the Red Sea via Ft. Lamy, El Fasher and Chatham. The construction of these routes is making satisfactory progress on account of the motor road which is the best in Congo and the 4,800 kilometer railway line and waterway already constructed by the Belgian Government, and as a matter of fact the supply route traversing from Southern Africa to Northern Africa is already being used by the British and the U.S. armies. The United States landed their forces in Congo for the purpose of securing these supply routes.

The supply route traversing from west to east is aimed at the French Colony in West Africa. The fact that both Britain and the United States are greatly concerned over Dakar is quite obvious from the recent attempt of the De Gaullists to occupy Dakar. Although this attempt ended in failure, since the United States plunged into the war, she has been trying to take Dakar at the first chance out of the necessity of obtaining the security of the Southern Atlantic, and the landing of American expeditionary forces on Liberia is aimed at paving the way for the reduction of French West Africa by taxing the supply route running from west to east.

In the North African theater of war, on account of the intrepid advance of the Italo-German forces, the British position in Egypt is being greatly threatened, and the Anglo-American plan in Africa now seems to be rather too late to meet the impending situation. However, as both Britain and the United States are making desperate efforts, one cannot belittle their attempt. In order to foil completely such endeavors of Britain and the United States, a decisive victory of the Italo-German forces in Egypt is necessary. In this sense we sincerely hope that the Italian and German forces in North Africa will fight harder to win a victory in the Egyptian theater of war.

Doom of Stalingrad

NICHI NICHI—It is reported that the vanguard of the Germans under Field Marshal Fedor von Bock has broken through the Red fortifications in the suburbs of Stalingrad and has penetrated into the city itself. Terrific street fighting is now taking place. The German High Command announces that the fall of the city is now at hand. The Stalingrad campaign, therefore, may be regarded as having come to its climax. Complete occupation of the city by the Germans is presumably only a matter of time.

The Germans commenced the advance on Stalingrad from the middle and lower reaches of the River Don in about the middle of July and despite the desperate resistance offered by the Soviets for a month and a half since then Stalingrad now seems doomed. The German-Soviet War has undergone a certain transformation since the spring. This is that the Red Army is no longer offering such stiff resistance along the whole line as it did last year. Apparently because its fighting strength has been severely taxed it has taken to concentrating all available strength at certain fixed points and to defend them to the utmost. Stalingrad may be considered a point where the heaviest resistance has been put up. This is not because of its historic association connected with the defense of Tsaritsyn in the war of the Revolution or because of the industrial importance of the area. Stalingrad happens to be the center of gravity of the entire German-Soviet front and the most important strategic point of the Soviets in their defense warfare.

The Soviet troops with the River Volga at their rear are on the verge of annihilation as their retreat is cut off. The fall of Stalingrad will enable the Germans to secure control of the entire area as far as Astrakhan in the lower reaches of the river. The direct menace to Saratov, Kuibishev and other important points above that would also be severe. As a result, Moscow would be menaced from the rear and flanks. The Soviet Forces would then be compelled to fall back west of the Volga. German control of the Volga would completely sever the Soviet communications between the central line and the Caucasus line. The German drive in the Caucasus from north to south would be more than ever favored by such developments. Thus, the fall of Stalingrad would inflict a disastrous blow to the Soviet defenses and enable the Germans to accomplish one of their greatest tasks.

Meanwhile, the Germans and Italians in North Africa, having completed their offensive preparations, have begun operations from the southern area on the Alamein front, increased their striking power and, breaking through the Anglo-American defenses at Kattara, are pressing the enemy eastward. The mission of the Anglo-American forces in this area is not merely to hold North Africa but to prevent West Asia from falling into German hands. West Asia where they have implanted their influence by dark maneuvers for many years, however, is steadily feeling a menace from the north on account of the acute turns in the Caucasus campaign and also an increasing menace from the west.

The unprecedented crisis in India is also compelling the British and Americans to divide their armed forces, which they can ill afford. Information has it that the Anglo-American reinforcement of North Africa and West Asia is continuing quite briskly. But their burden is by far too big for them. They are bound to repeat the blunders they committed in West Europe, the Balkans and Greater East Asia in the last three years of the War. How the war in West Asia moves hereafter is a question of the greatest concern to both Europe and Asia. In this sense, the influence of the fate of Stalingrad will be far-reaching.

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IMMEDIATE FREEDOM AFFIRMED BY INDIANS

(Continued From Page 1)

ers, Churchill and Stalin, had a long talk.

"India is now facing a crisis. Economically and militarily, India has shown great progress almost beyond imagination in these 150 years, and those who had saved India in the past and also those who are saving India now must be highly praised. This is no time to indulge in internal conflicts. India must unite as one. The victory of the Allies is absolutely certain. I wish that you will trust me as I trust you."

More Riots Break Out

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, September 4.—Serious uprisings broke out at the three cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Dekka on September 2, according to information reaching the German quarters here.

Also the uprising in Sind Province is spreading, and because of the importance of the province in the defense of India, British authorities sent parachutists to the region in their worried attempt to suppress the agitation.

Million Pounds Damages

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 4.—As long as the Indian uprising continues, the war industry in India will be entirely suspended, and up to the present the damages caused by the Indian independence demonstrations have reached more than a million pounds, it is reported by the New Delhi correspondent of the News Chronicle as transmitted from Geneva.

At New Delhi alone, Government buildings that were destroyed reached 200. The demonstration shows no signs of abating, and British authorities are continuing to fire on the people. At numerous war industry factories, strikes have broken out.

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GERMANS ENTER STALINGRAD; CITY IN FLAMES, DEATH TOLL MOUNTS, BUT OVER MILLION RED TROOPS STILL DEFEND BELEAGUERED CITADEL; ALLIES FEAR FALL WILL LEAD TO NAZI OCCUPATION OF CAUCASUS AREA

BRITISH REPORT HEAVY FIGHTING IN NORTH EGYPT

Communique Says Artillery Units Attacked Severely by Enemy South of El Alamein

AXIS PLANES ACTIVE

25 Civilians Killed in Demonstrations; Willkie Sees Egyptian Premier

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—The British Middle East High Command announced today in its communique that Axis mechanized troops heavily attacked the British artillery units yesterday in the area south of El Alamein, according to a Cairo dispatch received here.

The communique further disclosed that severe battles were staged between the British mechanized troops and the Axis forces to the east and the southeast of the city.

The Axis air forces carried out continuous attacks against British positions parallel with the land operations, the communique disclosed.

Soldiers Kill Civilians

Domei

ROME, September 3.—Twenty-five civilians were killed and many were injured by British soldiers in Egypt when they fired on native demonstrators who attacked British military trucks with stones, according to an Istanbul dispatch received here.

Anti-British sentiment among the Egyptian people has been on the increase and strong tension exists between the British authorities and the Egyptians, the dispatch added.

The dispatch further disclosed that the British authorities are relentlessly arresting native nationalists to cope with the unrest and are keeping suspected pro-Axis Egyptians under strict observation.

Willkie Sees Premier

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—Wendell Willkie, Special Envoy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, today had a long conference with Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha in Cairo, according to Cairo dispatches.

The envoy arrived in Cairo yesterday, and inspected munition factories in the vicinity of the city today, it was further reported.

Set for Mobilization

Domei

ROME, September 3.—Rumors are rampant in Teheran, capital of Iran, that preparations for the general mobilization of Iranian army are in full swing, according to dispatches from Istanbul.

It is reported that the Iranian Government has been considering the mobilization of the Iranian forces prior to the recent visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Teheran.

It is understood that the mobilization of the Iranian forces aims at organizing new Anglo-Iraq-Iranian forces.

The rumors, although unconfirmed, are creating a great sensation in Iran.

MANCHOU DISPLAY POPULAR

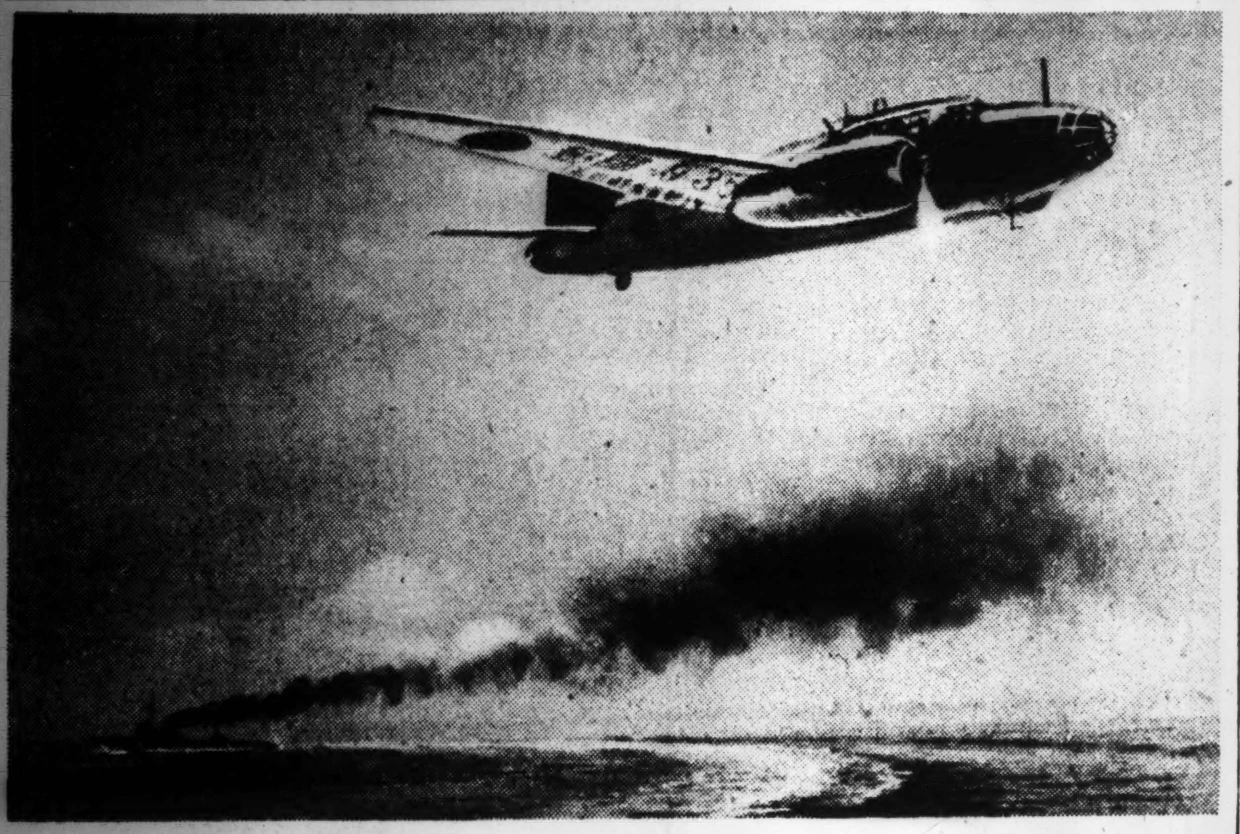
10 Buildings Reserved for Japanese Contributions

Domei

HSINKING, September 4.—The Greater East Asia Construction Exhibition which is being held in Hsinking in connection with the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo is attracting great interest, with the colorful exhibition from the various prefectures of Japan proving especially popular.

Generous contributions have been made by Mengchiang, North and Central China and all the important centers of the Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as by the Axis Powers, while ten separate buildings have been provided for the special exhibits from Tokyo, Osaka and other prefectures of Japan.

Newest Bombing Plane to be Christened Today



Flying gracefully over the seas in a test flight, this glistening new bomber is to be christened today. This plane and three others were contributed to the Navy by the light metal manufacturers. The christening ceremony will be held in the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan.

Spokesman Hori Extends Sympathy To Victimized Youths of America

Reveals Washington Authorities Sacrificed U.S. Patriots in Battles Off Solomons for Vicious Propaganda--Day of Reckoning Seen Near

In a statement issued to foreign correspondents at the regular press conference, Friday, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, expressed his deep sympathy toward the American youths who were sent to the fronts in the Southern Pacific, believing that they were dedicating their lives to the cause of their beloved country, but in reality, were merely being utilized for the benefit of party politics of the American statesmen and who, on their way to the battle-fronts, fell victims to the Japanese Navy in the Sea Battles off the Solomon Islands.

"Since the American Navy Department issued the communique that it was too early to state the losses of both sides in the Solomons Sea Battle," Mr Hori declared, "more than three weeks have already passed, without any public announcement coming forth from the American authorities. In the interim, however, the Imperial Japanese Headquarters has made announcements on three occasions, giving accurate information regarding the losses of the Allied Fleet as well as the damages suffered by the Imperial Fleet.

Why Is U.S. Silent?

"What is the reason for the silence of the American Navy Department on this point?" he continued. "Their usual alibi to the effect that 'They do not wish to give out any valuable information to the enemy,' can no longer hold any water because Japan is already in possession of all the exact and necessary information on the Allied losses."

Mr. Hori pointed out that there is one reason, a very good one, which everyone can readily understand, which is that since the United States Government has over-emphasized the importance of the Solomons Sea Battle as if it were the first real offensive of the Allies in the Pacific, and because the American people believed it blindly, the Washington authorities are now afraid of revealing the truth of their miserable defeats, lest it should give rise to a bitter feeling against the Government and resultant grievances as well as the people's demoralization.

"In order to sidetrack the popular demands for the truth of the Solomons Battles," continued the Spokesman, "the American authorities are now magnifying completely out of proportion the landing of their marines on some islands of the Solomons and the sporadic clashes in New Guinea.

The World Will Be Informed

"Whatever childish means they may resort to will always be futile," he asserted, because bad news travels fast and the world will constantly be informed of the true fact."

Mr. Hori then revealed that in London, Canberra and other cities of the Allied countries, the overwhelming losses of the Allied warships are widely known. It is only the American people, with the exception of a few well-informed persons, he declared, who are not aware of the fact that 35 of their valuable ships and 58 fighting planes, on which they depended so much, as well as their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers whom they love dearly, now lie quietly at the bottom of Solomons waters.

"Under the strict censorship enforced under the pretext of 'protecting military secrets,'" the Spokesman shrewdly remarked, "the American public are enjoying blissful ignorance in a country which they still believe to be the land of freedom of speech and of press. However, they will have to wait two months more, that is to say, until the coming November election, to realize the grim reality of the Solomons Battle, because the so-called offensive in the Southern Pacific was evidently resorted to more for the purpose of internal politics than for any useful strategical reason."

Extends Sympathy

Concluding his statement, Mr. Hori expressed his sympathy with the patriotic American youths who believed that they were dedicating their lives to the cause of their beloved country and who did not know that their supreme sacrifice was only to be utilized for the benefit of party propaganda.

"More sympathy I also tender to the American families," the Spokesman added, "that unknowingly sent their dear ones to be sacrificed on the altar of party politics and propaganda."

U.S. Takes Nippon Property

Domei

VICHY, September 4.—The United States government yesterday took over property belonging to 30 Japanese commercial establishments in the United States, including the Mitsui and Mitsubishi companies, Havas reported from Washington today.

Funk in Bucharest

Domei

ROME, September 3.—Dr. Walter Funk, Reich's Minister of Economics, arrived in Bucharest today to confer with leaders of the Rumanian Government.

Domei Branch Head Dies

Striken by apoplexy, Shoko Tomono, Chief of the Domei Tsingtao Branch, died this week at the age of 49.

AUSTRALIANS URGED TO MAKE SACRIFICES

Premier Curtin, in Radio Speech, Warns People Danger To Country Has Mounted

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—Warning the Australian people against the increasing danger facing Australia, Premier John Curtin urged them to curtail their living expenses to meet the emergency, in a radio speech today on the occasion of the third anniversary of the British declaration of war on Germany, according to reports from Canberra.

Calling Port Moresby and Port Darwin "the Singapores of Australia," Premier Curtin declared that the air raids conducted against Port Darwin alone have brought about a state of war. He pointed out that Townsville, Broome, Sydney, Newcastle and Derby have been also subjected to air raids and surprise attacks.

The Canberra report further quoted Premier Curtin as having told the Australian people that warfare now covers the whole expanse of the Australian waters and that there is no locality in the Commonwealth of Australia that is not well known to the enemy.

The Premier announced that beer, spirits, tobacco, cigars and playing cards would all see increase in taxes from September 3: while the daily

(Continued on Page 2)

IS BLOW TO SOVIETS

Fall of Vital Point on Volga Now Believed Question of Time

MORE OIL FOR NAZIS

British Think Iran-Caspian Sea Route to Russia Will Be Jeopardized

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, September 3.—With the main force of the German army narrowing down its iron encirclement of Stalingrad, the fall of this vital point on the Volga is considered a question of time.

A military expert in London commented on the Stalingrad situation in this vein:

"If the Germans should get hold of Stalingrad, the Allied Forces even by superhuman efforts would be powerless to prevent German conquest of the Caucasus. If, on the other hand, the Germans should fail to reduce this historic city, German occupation of the Caucasus would be impossible, even if they should succeed in breaking through the Caucasus mountain range."

As this apt comment indicates, the Stalingrad combat is a finishing touch to Germany's summer offensive which aims at the complete occupation of the Caucasus.

Seen as Gravest Crisis

Minister of Wartime Munitions Productions Captain Oliver Lyttleton said in the middle of July:

"We are face to face with the gravest crisis since Germany launched the large-scale offensive on Britain in 1940. Development of the war situation within the next 80 days may bring on us a still graver crisis."

Commenting on Captain Lyttleton's remark, Lord Strabolgi, member of the British Upper House and noted commentator, opined:

"Captain Lyttleton said that Britain would face the gravest crisis in her history within the next 80 days. I should say that the next 80 days will decide the shape of human society for the next century."

Captain Lyttleton, when he made the statement, was no doubt anticipating an unprecedented crisis, military and political, for the Allies after the imminent fall of the Ukraine and the Caucasus following the progress of German operations in the south.

Why, then, are the Allies so seriously perturbed regarding loss by the Soviets of the Ukraine and the Caucasus? As the Japanese occupation in February of Singapore enabled her to gain mastery of the sea and the air in the southwestern Pacific, thereby enabling her to secure control of the materials vitally necessary to her, so would Soviet loss of the Ukraine and the Caucasus lay the foundation of a

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, September 5, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Be Prepared for Long War

MIYAKO—When in December last year the China Affair developed into the War of Greater East Asia, the whole nation made up its mind to fight a long war. Of course, we want a decisive battle, but it was fully anticipated from the beginning that the enemy, with their resources and productive capacity, would put up a tenacious resistance. This has come. Despite repeated reverses and the loss of one stronghold after another, the enemy is resisting persistently.

The Anglo-American nations were at the bottom of the prolongation of the China Affair, which, after the lapse of five years, still sees no signs of a settlement. The War of Greater East Asia is only nine months old. The war has only just begun; it remains to be fought hereafter.

The reason for the miserable defeats suffered by the enemy was, as the enemy realizes, its belittlement of Japan's fighting strength. To know the enemy and to know oneself is a pre-requisite to victory. Overrating the enemy and losing heart before actual fighting is foolish enough, but belittlement of the enemy is dangerous. We must always correctly estimate the enemy's strength, reaffirm our preparedness for a long war and face the situation with firm conviction of ultimate victory.

In order to fight through the war on which our national destiny is staked, the total strength of the nation must be put into the prosecution of the war.

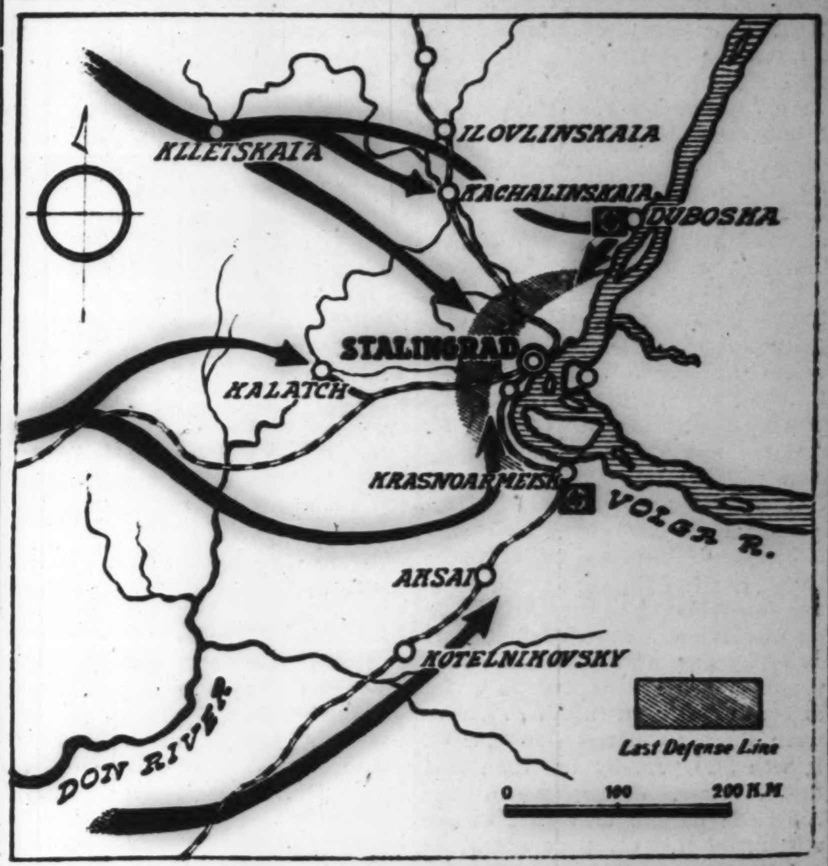
Total War and Promotion Of Education

CHUGAI—The War of Greater East Asia is getting protracted. This raises several questions. Chief among them is the question of learning and education.

This war is a modern war. As such, it is of necessity a total war, a war which requires that all of us

(Continued on Page 2)

Nazis Smash Red Defenses



U.S. LANDS FORCES IN BELGIAN CONGO

Occupies Several Points in Liberia and May Also Take Dakar, Report States

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—American Expeditionary Forces landed on the west coast of Africa, at Leopoldville, capital of Belgian Congo, according to a Reuters report reaching here today. Another report reveals that other American troops have landed in the Negro republic of Liberia and have occupied several points.

The number of troops and other details are unknown but it is believed that the landings were made to take over Belgian territory and to maintain a route between America and north Africa, and between America and East Asia via central Africa. The Liberia landing places this republic under absolute American control and it is believed that the occupation of Dakar is being planned.

Report Is Confirmed

Yomiuri-Hochi

SAIGON, September 4.—The Government of Belgian Congo announced on Thursday that a large number of American troops had landed in Belgian Congo and that they had taken over the defense of transportation routes to Egypt, according to a Washington report.

U.S. Strikes Cause Waste

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—Strikes in the United States resulted in a loss of 1,100,000 production days in the first six months of this year, the United States Department of Labor announced today, it was reported here today.

This loss of time is the result of 728 strikes in which 300,000 laborers have taken part, the report said.

Roosevelt Warns Youth

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—In a radio broadcast from the White House addressed to the youth of the United States and the United Nations, President Roosevelt warned them against the defeatist attitude which he said seems to have spread among them of late.

This warning was accompanied by the usual Rooseveltian flattery and praise for the "valiant" part being played by the Allied youth. Referring to the various Allied fighting forces isolated in distant parts of the world, the President gave his solemn promise that he would not "let them down."

Roosevelt reiterated his oft-repeated statements about the "high price of freedom," simultaneously launching a venomous attack against the Axis Powers.

Concluding his address, Roosevelt declared:

"It is the duty of every loyal American youth to cooperate with the Government in the prosecution

(Continued on Page 2)

SOVIETS LACK TANKS SAY FIELD REPORTS

Nazis Carry Out Smashing Attacks on Stalingrad in Three-Hour Stretches

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—Continued defeats suffered by the Red Army at the hands of the German forces on the Stalingrad front are attributable to the lack of sufficient tanks, according to front line dispatches received here.

Athough various field reports invariably mention the overwhelming superiority of the German forces and the stubborn defense being waged by the Soviets, the number of men in action or the number of tanks employed by either the Germans or the Soviets is never mentioned.

Each German offensive, these reports agree, generally lasts for about three hours and is methodically executed and renewed each time with added vigor and intensity so that the Soviet forces are not given time enough to catch their breath, much less recover from the confusion they were thrown into by the previous attacks.

The Germans usually commence their attacks by first putting into action powerful formations of dive and heavy bombers which rain tons of bombs on the enemy's front line, throwing the Red Army into bewilderment, front line dispatches disclosed, adding that on the heels of the German bombers roll tremendous formations of tanks followed by infantry and artillery units.

Since the Soviet forces are lacking in sufficient reinforcements, German occupation of Stalingrad can be expected at any moment, these reports concluded.

Fall of Grozni Seen Inevitable

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—The fall of Grozni, center of the oil field region in the Eastern Caucasus, is seen as inevitable as a considerable number of Reich forces operating in the Mozdok sector in the Central Caucasus area succeeded in crossing the Terek River yesterday, a dispatch reaching here reported.

Following the crossing of the Terek River, the German forces encountered Soviet infantry forces at a point between Mozdok and Malgobek and are now engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with the Soviet defenders, the dispatch disclosed.

Meanwhile, military observers here expressed the opinion that German operations are developing very favorably in view of the fact that Grozni lies only 100 kilometers from the point of the German crossing operation. They further disclosed that the terrain the Reich forces have to cover is comparatively easy.

NAZIS PRESSING ON

Seek to Drive Defenders Near Volga for Final Showdown

PLAN ENCIRCLEMENT

No Alternative Seen Open for Soviets But to Continue Resistance

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 3.—Stalingrad is now a beleaguered city. As the final German onslaught on the Soviet stronghold progresses, the city is nearer going to wreck.

Reports tell of flames enveloping the city, which is assuming an aspect terrible beyond all conception. They indicate that under the terrific German artillery bombardment, the stronghold of the Volga River is in a greater state of ruin than the city of Rostov was at the time of its fall.

Over Million Defenders

There are said to be more than 1,000,000 Soviet troops defending the city of death as Stalingrad is rapidly showing itself to be with the increase in German pressure.

These defenders of the doomed city are putting up a far severer resistance than has been offered by Russian forces to the Germans ever since the beginning of the German-Soviet war.

Many observers who are constantly in touch with the war situation are freely making the prediction that the current battle of Stalingrad will adorn a page in the world's history of warfare.

A portion of the troops in the van of the German army intent on capturing Stalingrad has occupied a corner of the city.

How to reduce the city with a population of 1,500,000 souls, inclusive of the armed defenders, with the least losses to the Germans is occupying the close attention of German army leaders.

A communique issued by German army command on September 2 brought to light that the Germans are maneuvering to get into a position to drive the defenders of Stalingrad to an area near the Great Volga River where the waterway is the widest and annihilate them at a blow.

The communique indicated that in order for the Germans to be successful in getting into such a position, it would be necessary to get to the western bank of the Volga River by penetrating the northern portion of Stalingrad and cut off the road leading to Moscow considered to constitute the line of retreat of the defenders of Stalingrad.

Encirclement Planned

The German plan, as revealed by the communique, is to surround the Russians from north, west and south before they are exterminated. If the Germans get to the western bank of the Volga River, it will mean at least two other things than placing the Germans in a position to deal an annihilating blow against the defenders of Stalingrad.

The first is that there will be an interception of the route to be traversed by reinforcements to the Red forces defending Stalingrad. The second is that navigation of the Volga River will be rendered impossible.

Most observers are agreed on the view that there is no alternative open to the Red troops resisting the Germans who are out for the occupation of Stalingrad but to come out and engage the Germans in a decisive battle.

Two reasons are given by these observers for their conviction that this view will prove a correct one. The first is that to the east of Stalingrad there extends a vast prairie-like field with nothing in the nature of an obstacle to an army traversing it. This means that this field will be no aid to the Russians if the Germans are in control of the western bank of the Volga.

The second is that the German air force has established control over the lower reaches of the Volga.

German Bombers Active

Reports from the front indicate that masses of Germans are being hurled against Stalingrad, whose

(Continued on Page 2)

LATE PRINCE IS PAID TRIBUTE FOR VIRTUE

Memory of His Imperial Highness Prince Kitashirakawa Revered by People

High tribute to the valor and virtue of the late His Imperial Highness Major Prince Nagahisa Kitashirakawa, who died in action on the Mongolian front, was paid by 3,000 people in Hibiya Public Hall Thursday night who attended special memorial rites for the late Prince held under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal Offices, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Ex-Servicemen's Protective Association.

Many members of the Imperial Family attended the ceremonies which commenced promptly at 6 p.m. Fifteen minutes later, all who attended rose to pay their respects before the portrait of His Imperial Highness.

General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, made a speech opening the meeting, after which Dr. Shoji Kanai, former Supreme Adviser to the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, described in detail the late His Imperial Highness' daily life at the front.

At 7:15 p.m. His Imperial Highness Prince Michihisa Kitashirakawa, son and heir of the late His Imperial Highness, appeared in the hall.

Services Held in Kalgan

Domei

KALGAN, September 4.—Solemn memorial services were held here today in honor of the late His Imperial Highness Major Prince Nagahisa Kitashirakawa, who was killed in action two years ago on the Mongolian front.

The services held here this morning were attended by representatives of the Japanese Army, the Mongolian Army, Japanese official organs, and the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia. Prominent local Japanese and Mongolian civilians also were present at the rites.

At 9 a.m. today, special rites were performed at the Mengchiang Shrine, and at 11 a.m., solemn memorial services were held before the monument erected on the bank of the Chingho River in memory of the late His Imperial Highness.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Garrison here presided over the memorial services. Following the reading of a eulogy, those present sang "The Song of Troops Stationed in Mengchiang," a composition by the late His Imperial Highness.

With the singing of a psalm composed especially in honor of the late His Imperial Highness, the services were brought to a close in the afternoon.

CONCRETE PLANS MAPPED TO EASE HOUSE DEARTH

Corporation Set Up to Buy, Sell and Rent Living Quarters

In an effort to alleviate the present acute shortage of housing facilities for laborers and salary earners in the principal cities of Japan, the Housing Corporation, which maintains offices in the six leading cities of Japan, has decided to commence shortly the business of acting as a clearing house for the buying, selling and renting of houses, Domei reports.

The Housing Corporation, it was learned, however, will not handle apartments, or the conversion of department stores for residential purposes. It will restrict its activities to the buying, selling and renting of houses and shops, which can be remodelled into living quarters.

Furthermore, the Housing Corporation will act as a consultative body to take care of applicants, who desire to rent stores for conversion into living quarters.

Commencing October 1, the Housing Corporation's Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Fukuoka offices will begin operations and if results prove satisfactory, the Corporation's offices in Hiroshima and Sendai will also commence business.

BILL ON CONSCRIPTION DRAFTED BY ARGENTINA

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—General Juan N. Tonazzi, War Minister of Argentina, acting on instructions from President Ramon S. Castillo, has prepared a bill for the abolition of the present conscription age limit. The present conscription age limit is 45.

The bill, which will shortly be introduced in the Argentine Congress by the President, has been drafted forcing all men to discharge military duties, irrespective of age, but according to their respective physical conditions.

The bill also provides for the enlargement of military officers corps for the strengthening of the country's defense, it is reported.

Shock of Pearl Harbor Disaster Paralyzed Yanks, Says Journalist

Dumbfounded State Reflected in Initial Radio Report That German Planes Also Participated—Philadelphia Prison for Japanese Was Near Naval Shipyard

By KENJI KONO
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

In Washington, by the first radio announcement at 2.45 p.m. on December 7, I first learned that war was on between America and Japan. In a quavering voice the announcer reported that Pearl Harbor had been bombed, and following the first reports other announcements came over the radio in a steady stream. I controlled my throbbing heart and listened. . . . "The planes which raided Pearl Harbor were those of Japan and Germany. There were planes marked with the Rising Sun and others with the Nazi Swastika," I wondered what it was all about. Then in a few minutes the radio corrected itself by saying that the planes which bombed Pearl Harbor were Japanese only. This showed how greatly America was taken by surprise, that America did not dream that Japan would attack Pearl Harbor and it thought that if Pearl Harbor had really been bombed then Germany must have done it.

Those in the White House had been thinking and saying that if Britain did not watch out Japan would strike. While they were thinking and saying so, their own base at Pearl Harbor was wrecked and the resulting panic and confusion were such that it made one feel sorry for them.

Several days before this the Military Attache of the Imperial Embassy in Washington passed away and funeral services were being held on that day at a church ten-minutes away by automobile from the Embassy. When I went there, a Major and a Captain of the U.S. Army were there to attend the services. It was 3:30 p.m. by the time that the services, during which the American officers took part in the offering of incense, were over. As I left the church I saw the two U.S. officers standing by the entrance looking at each other in a bewildered sort of way. They had just then learned that hostilities had begun.

Talked in Whispers

When I rushed to the Embassy at about 4 p.m. a crowd of about 30 to 40 was standing in front of the building. They did not do anything. They just stood there and talked to one another in whispers and stared up at the windows but news cameramen and newspaper photographers were busily filming the scene. As time passed the crowd grew but there was no sign of excitement and the people just milled around the pavement as if they were on a blossom-viewing walk and enjoying the warm afternoon sun.

When I entered the Embassy, both ambassadors, Nomura and Kurusu, had returned after handing Hull the reply of the Imperial Government and every member of the Embassy staff except women and children had been assembled. The phone was working until about half past seven but the wires seemed to have been cut after that hour. By that time the Embassy was cut off from all outside contact.

At the Embassy I talked with my friend Nakamura, who had accompanied the Ambassador to the White House. He said that he had first learned of the war at the State Department. He had tapped the shoulders of a United Press reporter and said, "Say, Pearl Harbor is being wrecked by Japanese planes". The U.P. man was silent for a while but smiled and said, "What? Pearl Harbor? That must be one near Manila or somewhere. It can't be America's Pearl Harbor."

So my friend Nakamura had given up and had rushed back to the Embassy shouting, it's war, it's war.

Fights Way Through

When I left the Embassy to go back to my apartment the crowd in front of the Embassy had grown to huge proportions and I had to fight my way through the closely packed multitude.

The next morning, the Brazilian in my employ came to me and whispered, "Two suspicious looking fellows are standing by the door. I wonder what's the matter."

"Well" I said, "I guess you know that war has started between Japan and America. Those fellows have probably come to get me."

This seemed to frighten my Brazilian employee and he shuffled around the room repeating, "What shall we do, what shall we do?"

I made up my mind to be ready for anything and after calling Nakamura and Nakano, the three of us had breakfast together. Listening to the radio we learned that Roosevelt had called a session of Congress and was to declare war at noon. So we guessed that the police would come to get us around that hour.

A little before noon we dicided to get ready and had started to dress when nine policemen broke into the room. I learned later that three of them had come to get me at 9 in the morning but when they found out that there were three of us they had gone back for more help. That night we were taken to a place which looked like a prison in Philadelphia and were put in a small room with 19 Germans and Italians.

Shipyard in Front of Prison

The food was very bad at first but there were, among the Italians, a cook and a baker, and when they started to help with the cooking we began to have warm and tasty dishes. One day I went to the Italians and thanked them for the fine cooking and told them that I would like to help in some way but was uninitiated in the culinary arts. They said that that was all right, that they were happy that Japan was winning the war and that we could just sit back and enjoy their cooking. This conversation made me very happy.

An interesting thing about our Philadelphia prison was that there was a naval shipyard across the street and further upstream there were other shipyards on both banks of the river. The naval shipyard across the street was said to be the largest one in America and it was an ironic feeling to see it everyday. Ships went in and out daily and once I saw a new destroyer go out for a trial run.

Sometimes there were radio announcements which alarmed us but as time went on we became confident that the announcements of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters were the most accurate. American newspapers used most of their front page space for war reports and they featured at the top news give out by Washington and next news from London, then from the Soviets, China, Germany, Italy and Japan. Reports from Japan were received over the short wave and Americans seemed to give most credence to these.

The people of America no longer believe the announcements made by their government. This is shown by such outbursts as "The Navy Department claims that a huge number of Japanese ships have been sunk. But whenever there is a battle these ships which 'were sunk' are afloat, and fighting," in the Times.

After a long period in prison, negotiations for the exchange of nationals were completed and it was decided that we would be allowed to go back to Japan. We left New York for Lourenco Marques. The weather during the trip was good. And two babies were born on board.

On July 22, two days after the Gripsholm reached Lourenco Marques, the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde flying the flag of the Rising Sun steamed into the African port. Our feelings when we saw these two ships cannot be described. We knew now that we were really going back to Japan. And we did not know how to thank the Government for sending these two big ships to get us when a great war was being fought and every ship was needed.

On reaching Japan, the first thing that I felt was that Japan is a wonderful country. Though a great war is being fought, there is evidence of reserve strength everywhere. I had heard that there was a shortage of all goods, but such is not the case. Japan is a really wonderful nation.

The people of America swallow every paper plan that their government makes, and even go so far as to believe that the thing has been accomplished. When the government announces that it has planned to have 180,000 planes by 1943 the people go wild thinking that those planes are already flying. They never think of time.

If America wants a protracted war, then I believe Japan will win if she is determined to carry on longer than America. As a nation and as a people, Japan is superior to America. And we will win if we continue to fight as we are at the present.

Friendship in Nanking

"Relations between the people of Nanking and the Japanese residents there are becoming increasingly close, and all indications point to the fact that collaboration is mutually profitable," said Chou Hsuen-chang, Mayor of Nanking, who boarded the train at Sannomiya en route to Tokyo, according to Domei.

STALINGRAD LOSS TO HIT REDS HARD

(Continued From Page 1)

European economic autarchy for which Germany is striving with infinite determination.

Fall of these Soviet key points, it is anticipated, would also overthrow the Soviet heavy industries from the very bottom, cut off contact between the southern and central parts of Soviet Russia, jeopardize the Iran-Caspian Sea route for the transportation of Anglo-American war materials to the Soviets, thus markedly deteriorating the Soviet's power of resistance.

Possible Gains for Nazis

Following is a summary, based on information culled from recently arrived journals like the Wall Street Journal, of what Russia would lose and Germany gain through the imminent fall of Stalingrad:

1. Oil: The output of oil in Soviet Russia in 1940 was 213 million barrels. In the event of Germany cutting off contact between the Caucasus and Central Russia, the Soviets will have only 45 million barrels at its disposal which is produced in the eastern part. Germany which has already occupied the Maikop oil fields with an annual yield of 2,480,000 tons, about 7 per cent of the total oil output of Russia, is on the point of getting hold of the rich oil fields of Grozny. If she reduces Astrakhan and secures control of the Baku oil fields, as much as 75 per cent of the abundant oil output in Russia will fall into German hands.

2. Pig Iron: Production in Soviet Russia before the outbreak of the German-Soviet war was approximately 22 million tons, of which 13 million tons were produced in the German-occupied Ukraine. The German output is estimated at 55 mililon tons, to which is going to be added shortly the Ukraine production of 13 million tons.

3. Coal: Soviet Russia produces 125 million tons, of which about 60 per cent comes from the German-occupied Ukraine.

4. Aluminum: Here, too, about 20 per cent of the Soviet production is in the German-occupied Ukraine. Only 500,000 tons will be Soviet Russia's production hereafter. Aluminum is indispensable for equipping planes.

In addition, sugar, salt, quicksilver, zinc, etc., all indispensable to Soviet national economy, are invariably produced in large quantities in the German-occupied Ukraine and the Caucasus.

A glance at these figures is enough to show what a severe blow the loss of these areas has been to the Soviets. That German economy has been strengthened by the acquisition of these materials goes without saying. Indeed, with this Stalingrad campaign as the turning point, the Axis nations may be said to have attained part of their object of acquiring the right to live. The Axis camp has now recovered their economic autarchy that will enable them to fight through the war, however prolonged.

As against this, the United nations are faced with a serious crisis, with the Soviets, one of their powerful allies, isolated militarily and tottering to its fall economically. It is even feared that the Soviets may drop out of the running.

What will be Germany's next move, now that she has emerged successful in her southern campaign? Military experts here are of the opinion that Chancellor Hitler will concentrate efforts on driving out Anglo-American influence from North Africa and West Asia.

Delegates Named for Hsinking

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association has decided to dispatch the following 11 members to Manchoukuo as representatives of the Association to be present at the ceremony in congratulation of the 10th anniversary of the founding of that Empire: Count Nagakage Okabe, Kakichi Kawarada, Yoshihisa Kuzuo, Gonichi Kodaira, Ryuichi Nozawa, Kazue Kuwashima, Giichiro Takahashi, Nobumasa Kawamoto, Ryosuke Kanauchi, Yosaku Nakayasu and Taro Suga.

Saracoglu Inspects Border

Domei

ROME, September 3.—Premier Sukru Saracoglu of Turkey arrived at Kars, near the Turco-Soviet border, accompanied by high-ranking Turkish officers on an inspection tour of Eastern Turkey, it was reported from Ankara today.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

pool our resources. Our intelligence is an important factor in the conduct of a successful war.

In a modern and total war it is customary for the belligerent nations to isolate themselves from each other in the matter of learning. Actually, education is controlled in countries which are parties to the current war. Our enemies are seeing to it that they alone are to benefit by education as developed in their countries. We, for our share, have established control over learning and education to prevent our enemies from deriving any benefit from learning as developed in our country.

As for that learning which has a vital bearing on the conduct of war, we may count on the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Government and the fighting services to see to it that it attains a greater development in Japan than in any of the countries with which we are at war.

As for other branches of learning, it is obviously the duty of the mass of people in the country to promote them so that the end of the war may not find Japan lagging behind our one-time enemies.

America and Britain against whom we are fighting at this time have been our rivals in the field of learning. We nave no doubt that Japan will emerge conclusively victorious from the current war. Are we equally sure that at the end of the war Japan will be giving more in the matter of knowledge and learning to America and Britain than it will be receiving from them?

The War of Greater East Asia is in a sense for the Japanese way of thinking. The victory of our country will be inconclusive if Japanese learning is found inferior to American or British. The problem of beating and defeating America and Britain in the war of learning which is a very important aspect of the current conflict will be solved if we have made sure of making greater progress in science and culture than America or Britain does.

U.S. Lands Forces In Belgian Congo

(Continued From Page 1)

of the present struggle whatever be the obstacle. It is an act of disloyalty for any American youth to disbelieve official announcements of the United Nations with reference to war results, or to question the wisdom or criticize the principles of the Atlantic Charter, for such an attitude only helps to make it doubly difficult for the Government to successfully prosecute its war efforts."

Australians Urged To Make Sacrifices

(Continued From Page 1)

meals would be limited to three courses each.

The Australian Premier went on to inform his people that the Government would shortly ask Parliament to pass necessary legislation to deal with the black market.

In conclusion, the Premier announced that such materials as are not pertinent to the execution of the present war will be eliminated from the newspaper and radio services.

Miura to Give Concert

Miss Tamaki Miura, world famous soprano, will sing "Rain in the South," at a concert to be given in memory of Leonardo da Vinci at the Hibiya Public Hall on September 11.

GERMANS PIERCE STALINGRAD LINE

(Continued From Page 1)

fate has practically been decided. German dive bombers are playing an active role in the attack on the city.

On the other hand, defense after defense for the doomed city is collapsing before German tank units in mass formation.

Severest fighting is going on at a point to the south of the city, a portion of which has already been penetrated by the Germans, as already reported. The setting of this fighting is an undulating grassland. The issue of this fighting is in little doubt, remembering the fact that the main body of the Soviet tank force recently met Germans strongly supported by tanks with results which were not satisfactory judging by a communique of the Soviet high command on September 2 admitting the retreat of the Soviet tank force.

An area to the northwest of the city recently was the scene of a fierce struggle at close quarters between German and Soviet infantry units. Both sides fought ferociously, using machine-guns, flame throwers and hand-grenades.

Speaking of this battle, a member of the German army press corps said that in it 1,400 Soviet prisoners were taken, and that more than 3,000 bodies left behind by the Russians were counted. As for the Soviet air force, there is an almost daily diminution in its striking power. In an aerial battle witnessed on September 1 near Stalingrad, it is recorded that the Russians lost 18 planes.

Battle in Last Stage
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 3.—All reports from the eastern front point to the conclusion that the battle of Stalingrad is entering its final stage.

Reporting from Moscow, Exchange says that the Germans advancing on Stalingrad have been successful in reaching the Volga River north and south of the city. This is an achievement representing the last step toward completing the encirclement of Stalingrad.

A conservative estimate puts the strength of the German army attacking Stalingrad at more than 1,000,000 men. The Exchange also is the authority for the statement that the long-range guns of the German army are being brought into play against Stalingrad.

Germans Pushing Toward Baltic
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 3.—The German drive in the direction of the Baltic Sea has been swift in a notable way since September 1.

The German units whose objective is Novorossisk, have captured the only remaining fortress in the last line of defenses for the town. The rivers in this sector are out of their banks. Brushing aside all difficulties, and in the face of severe enemy resistance, they are driving toward Novorossisk in an irresistable manner.

Special Envoys See Tojo

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai, former Premier, Foreign Minister and Communications and Overseas Affairs Minister respectively, who were named by the Government to be dispatched to Nanking as special envoys, called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at his official residence at 4:30 p.m. yesterday, Domei reports.

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BOOKS
Maruzen's Report

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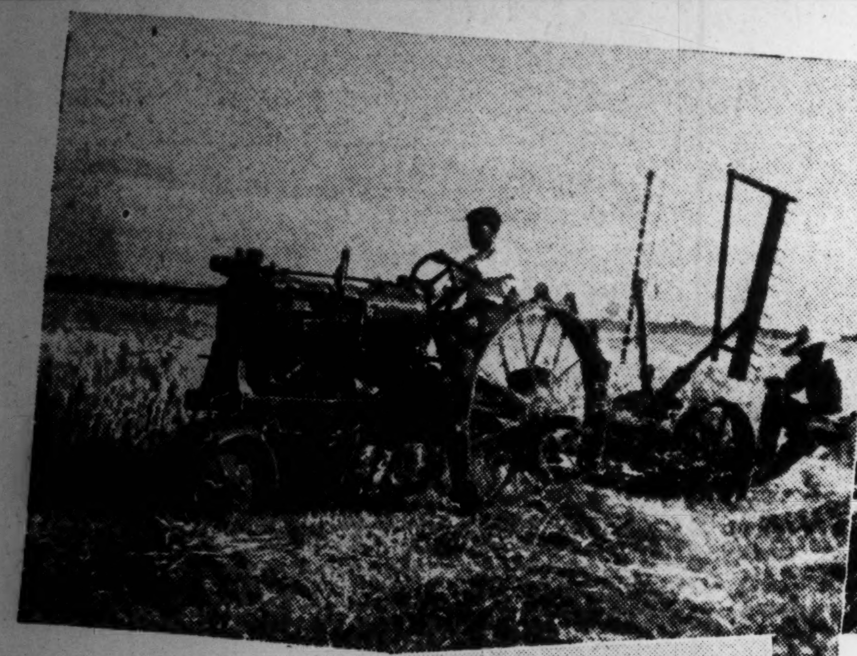

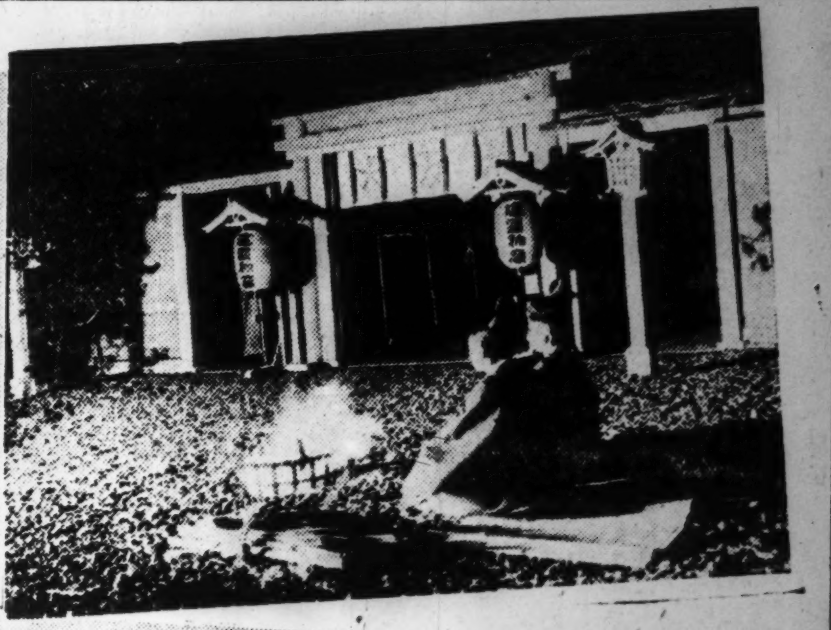
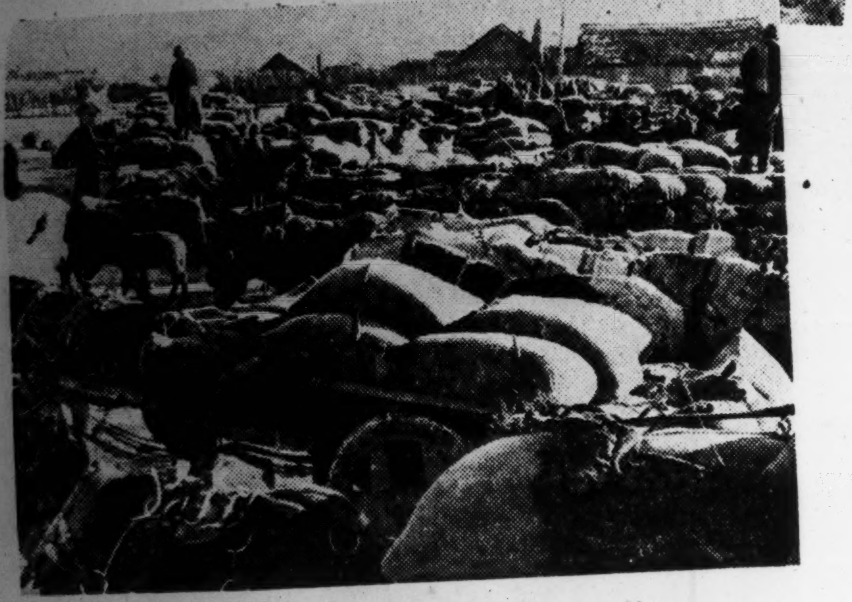

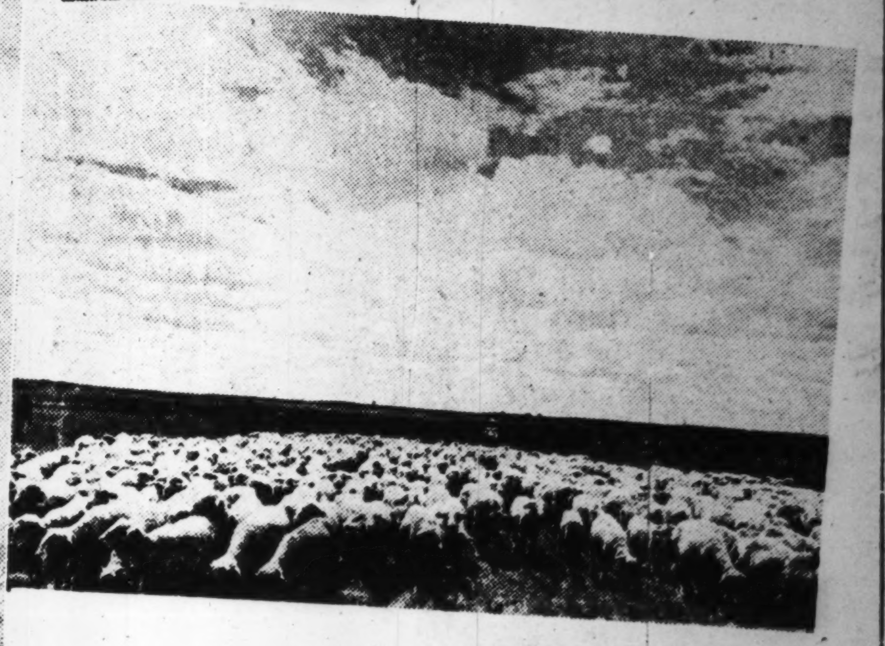

Only a decade has elapsed since the birth of the Empire of Manchoukuo, but this short period has marked the historical development of barren plains into a mighty nation with fertile fields yielding an abundance of natural products, and mighty industries rapidly equipping the country with modern facilities. Some interesting aspects of life in Manchoukuo are seen in the above snapshots: Top (left to right): (1) Farming by tractor on a wide plain; (2) A youthful colonizer hugs an armful of golden wheat; (3) National Foundation Shrine. Bottom (left to right): (1) Manchurian bean distribution scene; (2) An attractive White Russian girl poses with flowers at a festival at Harbin; (3) Sheep breeding.

NEXT GERMAN MOVE SEEN AS BIG RIDDLE

Reich Forces Free to Turn in Any Direction After Victory In Stalingrad and Africa

Although complete reticence is maintained by the German High Command, the world is most interested to know in what direction the Reich spearhead will be directed after their successful operations in the Stalingrad and North African sectors. It can be said that Germany, after these successes, will be quite free to turn toward every desired direction for its next move.

This was the conclusion of discussion on the current international situation, made between Toichiro Takata and Mino-o Kato of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun between Tokyo and Berlin over the international radiophone yesterday.

Mr. Takata, formerly the New York correspondent of the paper, recently returned on board an exchange ship after tasting his internment life to the full for nearly half a year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. At 7 p.m. Wednesday, he rang up Mr. Kato, the Berlin correspondent of the same paper. The ensued telephone talks, given by the paper, are quoted in substance:

Takata: Now that Stalingrad is reported doomed and since its fall is expected to affect the European War situation in a decisive way, will you give me some fresh information about that front.

May Fall Within Week

Kato: The reduction of Stalingrad seems generally believed to be effected within a week, though some expert opinion predicts it to be realized within four or five days. As the city, located at a junction point connecting North Caucasus and the central territory of Soviet Russia with the Volga River and railway lines, is regarded a vital political, economic and strategical center, the occupation of the same city may prove the largest event in the present summer offensive of the Germans.

Takata: How are things going on in North Caucasus?

Kato: The German forces in that sector have already approached Grozny, one of the famous oil production centers, while the same troops, in close cooperation with the Rumanian forces, are reported to be fiercely attacking the harbor of Novorossisk. If Novorossisk is reduced, as expected soon, the Soviet fleet in the Black Sea will have no proper base because all other harbors in the neighborhood such as Tuapse, Poti and Batum, will never be able to give a safe shelter to the whole of the fleet. The result will be the fleet's dispersal into several harbors thus greatly weakening its power. This will introduce a question of how Turkey will act then. If the neutral country is opposed to the fleeing of the Soviet fleet out of the Black Sea, the fleet will by chance resort to its forced landing of its forces around the western coast of the Caucasus.

Takata: I just had a report that the British authorities revealed a new German offensive in North Africa.

Axis Reinforced

Kato: Nothing is out from the German High Command about it yet. It is true that German forces in that sector have been greatly reinforced. If Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Army will act in accordance with his plan, a great change will take place in the area, I have no doubt about that. ...After all, I suppose the next large-scale clashes will be staged in Western Asia, which will prove the most remarkable feature in the fourth year of the European hostilities.

Takata: Is there any possibility that the German drive, after the occupation of Stalingrad, will be directed to Moscow and Leningrad during the coming autumn and winter?

Kato: That is a great question. I have no German announcement to base my view about that question yet.

Takata: Now changing the topic, let me have your opinion on how the fighting resources of the United States is regarded by the German people there?

Kato: President Roosevelt's large figures for the American war expenses are generally viewed here as of infeasibility. I think you know much about it since you are one of the latest arrivals from the United States.

Takata: Well, I admit the accuracy of the German view on the whole. However, as one of those who have been in that country up to a short time ago, I can say that the American war preparations should not be completely set at naught. There is something in the report that they are now engaged in the full-speed production of warplanes, tanks, warships, merchantmen, and other weapons.

Britain Is Aim

Kato: Yes, I, too, admit the American production to some extent. Now, about Reichsfuehrer Hitler's speech last spring, it did not refer to the United States, Britain being the main object of attack. This, I can surmise now, was to show the Reichsfuehrer's intention to direct the Reich's arm mostly against Britain.

Takata: Oh yes, I can quite agree with you on that point. It explains how severely the American shipping is falling victims to the German submarine activity in the Atlantic. Bottoms sunken are now averaging two vessels daily.

Kato: I wonder how long the United States can remain resisting Japan.

Takata: America, now in utter despair of counter-attack against Japan by dint of force, is now planning to wear out Japan's fighting power through prolonged warfare. The country is now reported preparing to take the offensive in 1944 or the following year. By that time, it expects to perfect its weapons which are reported to be turned out rapidly. While its guerrilla warfare is maintained in the meantime.

Sure of Japan's Victory

Kato: The Germans are confident of Japan's victory because Japan is now well backed with the natural resources in the Southern Regions, which has placed her in a position to engage in any lengthy warfare. Similar position is now being acquired steadily by the Germans. There is on the other hand much supplies to come to Germany from the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which will add to the German economic strength.

Takata: Some American scholars are of the opinion that Japan's direct contact with Germany through India will completely rob the Anglo-Saxon nations of their chance of coming to the international forefront again. That is the reason why Britain and America are equally concerned over the Indian situation.

NEW COAL DEPOSITS WILL BE DEVELOPED

Manchuria Colliery to Work On Rich Resources at Hsing Long, Jehol

Domei

HSINKING, September 4.—Coal deposits at Hsing Long, Jehol Province, in Manchoukuo, which have long been under investigation by the Manchuria Colliery Company, have been ascertained to hold more than 350,000,000 metric tons of high quality coal suitable for steel furnaces following transformation into coke.

The Manchuria Colliery Company, accordingly, has definitely decided to develop the Hsing Long deposits, while deposits of similar quality coal at both Sung Wang, Tung Pien Tao district, and Fu Chin, San Chiang Province, are also expected to be developed shortly. Coal output from these new sources together with that from existing mines is expected to make Manchoukuo self-sufficient in the supply of coke needed for steel furnaces, incidentally relieving Manchoukuo of the need for further imports of coke from the North China district.

GALA EVENTS TO MARK MANCHOU'S 10TH BIRTHDAY

The 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo falls on September 15. It will be the first observance of the auspicious day since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

The new aspect which entire East Asia has assumed in consequence of the war in which all hostile armed forces have been driven out of this sacred area is the explanation of the tremendous energy with which official and civilian Manchoukuo and Japan are prepared to observe the coming anniversary.

Anniversary Eagerly Awaited

Reports from Hsinking indicate how eagerly the officials and people of Manchoukuo are anxious to greet the day which will be the occasion for them to demonstrate to the world what a keen sense they have of the meaning of the founding of their State and of the task before them, which is to do their full share of the historic work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

There is every sign that the people of Manchoukuo are anxiously waiting for the most memorable day in their national life when their State was officially brought into being.

With the approach of the anniversary, it was 12 days ahead on Thursday, Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, is fast becoming enveloped in a festive atmosphere.

There is no doubt that Manchoukuo officialdom and people have decided that the coming anniversary should be observed in a manner quite becoming a nation playing an important role in the realization of the grandest ideal ever conceived by men in known history, that of a co-prosperity area in East Asia, eventually to embrace the world.

Many Missions Arrive

Missions from organizations really representative of all classes of people in Japan to felicitate the people of Manchoukuo on the auspicious occasion have already arrived in Hsinking or are on the way.

The officials and people of Japan, for their share, will observe the anniversary on a far greater scale than they have done in the past.

The five days from September 14, the day before Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo, until September 18, on which falls the anniversary of the Manchurian Incident, have been set aside as the Period for Observance of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo.

During these five days, the mass of people in the country will join the Government in felicitating the people of Manchoukuo who have entered their 11th year as an independent nation.

The attitude to be taken by the people of Japan toward the observance of the anniversary of the birth of Manchoukuo was indicated by Vice-President Kiwao Okumura of the Board of Information in an address delivered at the meeting of Vice-Ministers on Thursday.

"One thing among others to be borne in mind by us, Japanese, driving toward the construction of a New Order in East Asia, is that the whole scheme of the order' took its rise in the birth of the State of Manchoukuo,' Vice-President Okumura told his assembled colleagues.

"Manchoukuo is at this time cooperating in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The thought of this fact makes it impossible for us, the 100,000,000 people of Japan, not to feel the deepest gratitude to many brave souls who died working for a new State of Manchoukuo. The coming anniversary should also be the occasion for us to pray for the development of Manchoukuo. I should think that a period of days should be set aside for the celebration by us of the coming anniversary of the birth of Manchoukuo."

Banners to Be Hoisted

On the anniversary day, September 15, Rising Sun Flags will fly from Government buildings, schools, companies, and factories throughout the country, while the street cars and buses will display both Japanese and Manchoukuo National Flags.

The celebrations of the day will be climaxed by a meeting at the Hibiya Music Hall. Designated the Central Ceremony for the Observance of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo, the meeting will be attended by Government leaders, foreign envoys, and representatives of various interests in the nation.

It is understood that His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, brother of His Majesty the Emperor, will honor the meeting with his presence.

At noon the Manchoukuo Ambassador will entertain at luncheon Japanese who were concerned with the founding of Manchoukuo and envoys in Japan of foreign countries which are in regular diplomatic relations with Manchoukuo. The function will be held at the Imperial Hotel.

In the afternoon, there will be a meeting at the Hibiya Public Hall. It will be an affair of the Society for the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo, of which Premier Hideki Tojo is president. The rally will be in the nature of a celebration of the day by residents of Tokyo. An address by Lieutenant-General Nanao Matsui, secretary-general of the society, will open the meeting. The program of entertainment to be given toward the close of the meeting includes a performance of dancing by Koshiro Matsumoto, famous Kabuki actor.

Sometime during the day Premier Tojo will make a broadcast speech to the nation, clarifying the meaning of the birth of Manchoukuo.

Religious Leaders Meet

Shinto, Buddhist and Christian representatives gathered on Thursday at the Young Men's Hall in the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine to open a six-day religious training session under the auspices of the Religious Affairs Bureau of the Education Ministry, states Domei. Fifty-five representatives from various religious organizations attended the opening ceremony.

NANKING TO HOLD ART SHOW

Occasion Taken to Observe 'Double Tenth Festival'

Domei

NANKING, August 30.—On the occasion of the "Double Tenth Festival" which falls on October 10, the first art exhibition will be held in Nanking, under the auspices of the China-Japan Cultural Society as a means of promoting the inter-change of Chinese and Japanese culture.

Exhibits will include examples of the art of brush writing, Chinese paintings, prints, sculpture, water color and oil paintings. Local Japanese residents will also participate in the exhibition.

MANCHOU WILL HAVE NEW STATE ANTHEM

Proclamation to Be Issued Today—Song Symbolic of Nation's Progress

Domei

HSINKING, September 4.—Manchoukuo will have a new national anthem from tomorrow by a proclamation of the State Council. The present national anthem will hereafter be called "Foundation Day Song."

The new national anthem is symbolic of Manchoukuo ever prospering under the Imperial Rule.

On last September 3, a drafting committee was formed by the Manchoukuo Government. Under this committee three sub-committees have been working on the new anthem.

On the basis of more than 50 draft texts in Japanese, the final draft in Japanese was selected on June 24, while the final draft in the Manchoukuo language was decided upon on August 27.

On August 31, a trial performance was conducted in the auditorium of the State Council in the presence of the committee.

On the 3rd of this month, the establishment of a new national anthem was referred to the State Council and approved. The new anthem will be approved by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo tomorrow.

Literary Men to Meet

In order to launch a new literary movement in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, leading men of letters in East Asia will be invited to attend the first Greater East Asia Conference to be held for one week commencing November 3 under the auspices of the Japan Patriotic Association for Literati.

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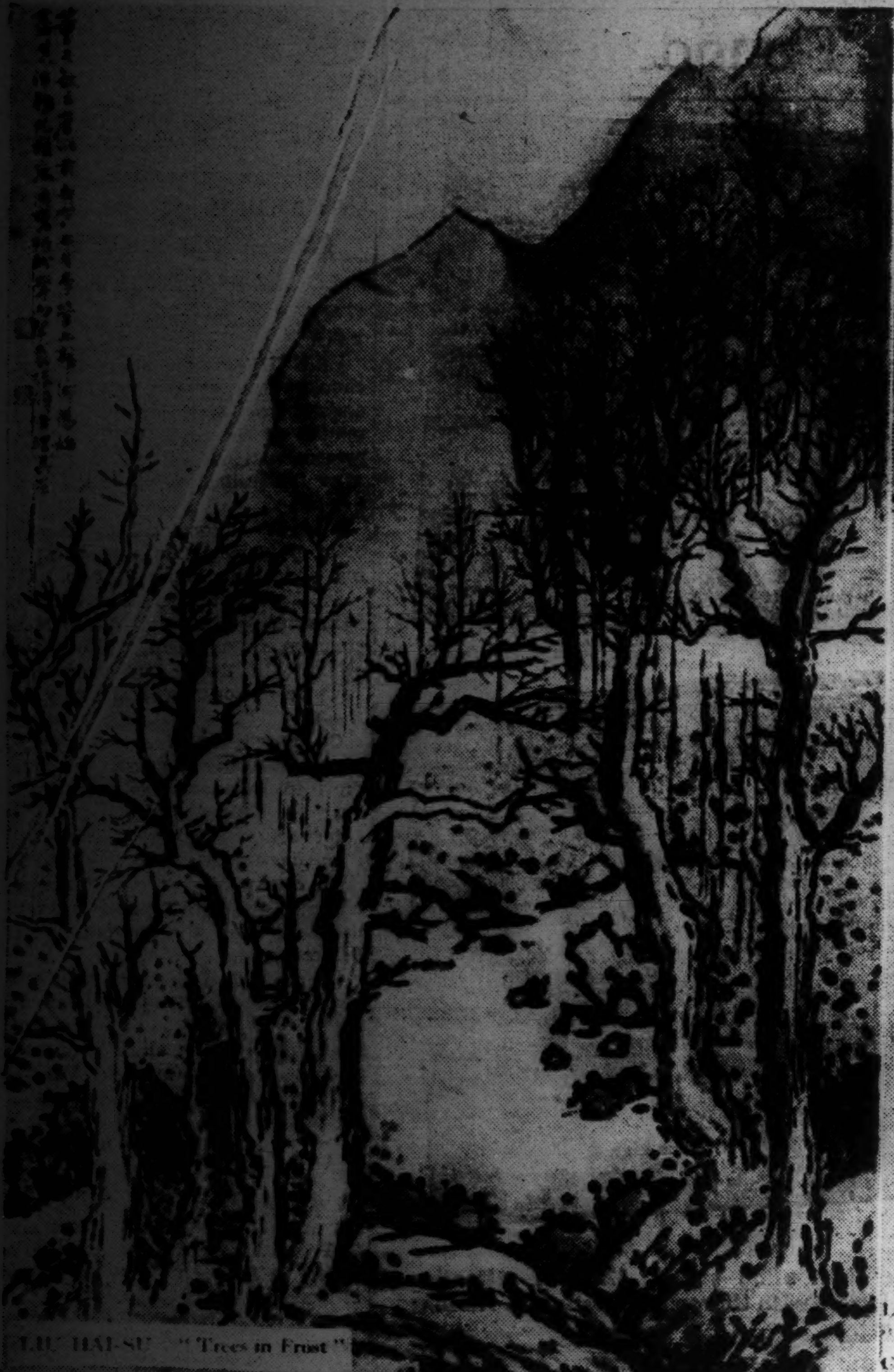
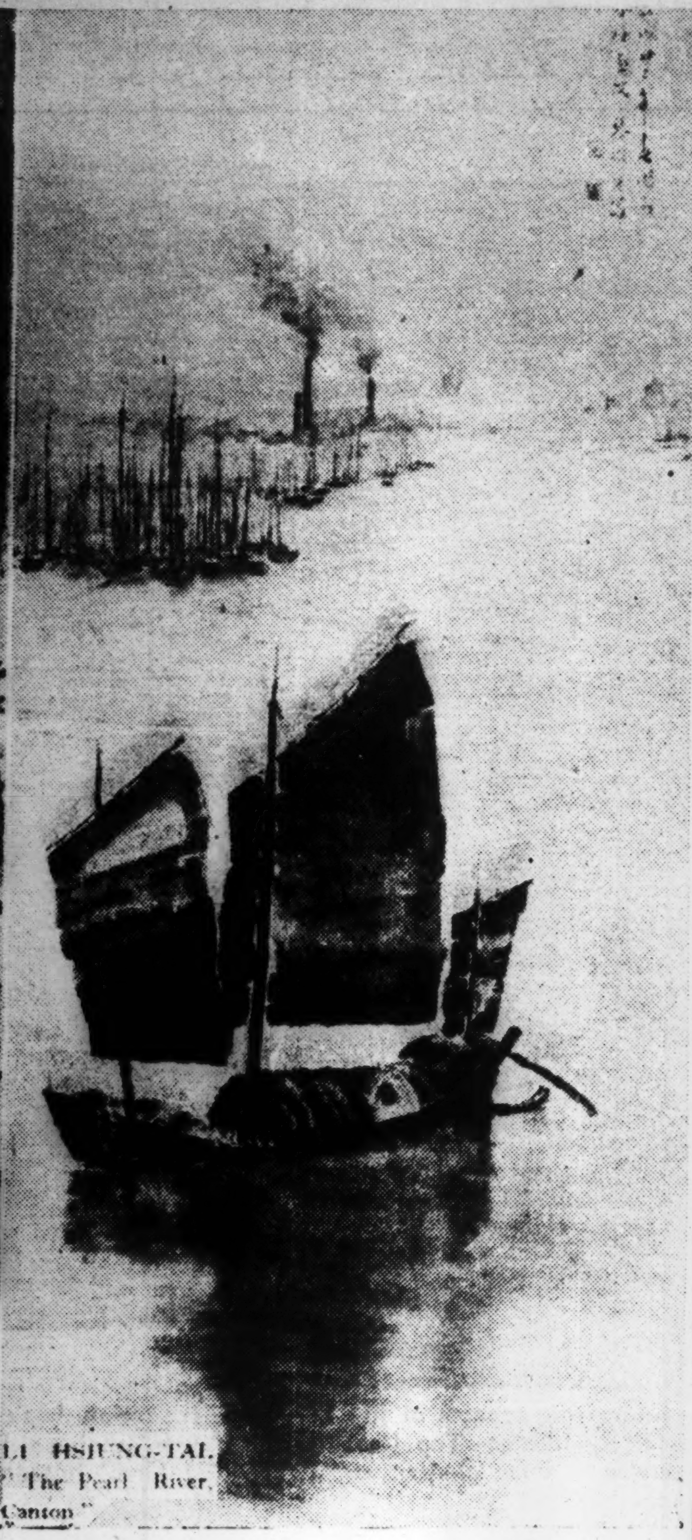


LIU HAI-SU "Trees in Frost"



LI HSIUNG-TAI "The Pearl River Canyon"

Nanga: Southern Painting

The Chinese are great talkers, and they have uttered thousands of words in explanation of Nanga, but they have left the listener most of the time in a daze. The following article written by a well-known authority, however, does not employ so many words, and tells the reader what he ought to know, in plain, lucid prose. An article of interest for all intelligent people. . .

"What kind of paintings do we find under Nanga (Southern Painting)? This question sounds a bit foolish for there are so many ready-made answers to it. But no other variety of Japanese painting is so widely disputed. And as to why Nanga has caused so much controversy, there are a number of reasons.

There is nothing tangible in Nanga which we can grasp. Another reason is that painting is divided into northern and southern schools of painting in China. And because the Chinese are great talkers they have uttered thousands of words in explanation but have left the listener, most of the time, in a daze.

The Japanese, in discussing Nanga, think that they must refer to the Chinese authorities on the matter because both northern and southern painting originated in China. Thus, our students use many quotations and the result is that we feel that we have not grasped anything. Their discussions is that we feel that we have not grasped anything. Their discussions seem to explain just a certain portion of southern painting but do not cover all of Chinese southern painting. They do not apply to the wide sphere included in Japanese Nanga.

Is it wrong to have such a wide sphere? Should we strive to make it like the southern painting of China? There are not many who agree with this because the fact that our Nanga has such a long history must mean that there is something special in it. It is unnecessary to return to the Chinese southern painting because our consciousness of Japanese Nanga is so strong.

In this period of self-consciousness we regret that the Japanese have not been able to make a foundation or an outline for Japanese Nanga and its future. We have always depended on Chinese discussions because it seems that all the studies on southern painting have hithertofore been on that of China. Must we be so modest even now before Chinese painting in spite of the fact that Japanese culture has risen so high?

Without further ado, let us now attempt to discover the essence of southern painting. We do not dare to claim that this discussion is adequate and sufficient but are happy to contribute what little we can to further the study of southern painting.

Northern-Southern Paintings

First, we will give Tung Ch'i-ch'ang's opinion, who says that the differentiation between northern and southern painting began in the T'ang dynasty of Chinese history and that Wang Wei and Li Ssu-hsun are the fathers of these two schools. Wang painted lightly and simply while Li painted in great detail. Tung then compares the north-south division in painting and the north-south division in the Zen sect of Buddhism.

Tung's opinion is rather vague, which is sometimes a good point. Vagueness is an accommodating quality but because of this we get the feeling that the north-south division is vague. So we wish to amplify Tung's discussion. We are able, through historical sources, to gain some insight into the lives and personalities of the painters Wang and Li but cannot, unfortunately, see their works, so that we can only base our discussion of the latter on conjecture.

Among other things, it seems that a southern painting must be that of a warrior. This is a desirous thing even in northern painting. We cannot deny the fact that many examples of this are found in the works of the Northern Sung school.

Again, southern painting must be transcendental. Southern painting no doubt looks for something transcendental as its subject but so does northern painting to a certain extent. So here, too, there is but slight difference. Even if there were a great difference, a northern painting would become southern merely by the choice of a subject. If we say that the painting depends on the character of the painter, then we can tell whether a work is northern or southern merely by reading the painter's biography.

Spiritual Training

Next, let us consider the north-south division as expressed in the Zen sect, according to Tung's theory. In Zen we find the adage "The south is fast and the north slow." Paintings of the Southern Sung school are intuitive. They probe into the mysteries and attain higher perception. The northern painter studies the cause and proves the result.

Spiritual training is the keynote of Zen philosophy. We note its application in southern painting. Whereas the Northern Sung school requires its painters to undergo a long period of training, the Southern school claims that spiritual discipline is enough even if the painting itself is not so perfect. There are some who do not agree to this theory while others maintain that even the most childish painting is good because the spirit is there. We find this trend most apparent in calligraphy but we cannot accept this unqualifiedly. There is a limit to everything. If we permit this thought to expand, painting will cease to progress and there will result such self-satisfied pictures as the futuristic paintings of the West.

Now, from Tung's discussion, we will choose those theories pertaining to paintings. Wang, with his lightness, introduced a new element in southern painting. Roughness and detail, hardness and softness of lines—these now decided the north-south division in painting. But these are not really enough to decide as everybody no doubt will agree. If southern painting consisted only of sansui (mountain and water paintings) this method could be applied but not otherwise.

Detail vs. Lightness

There is a well-known episode in Chinese painting with which most of the readers are no doubt familiar. It has to do with Wu Tao-tzu, a predecessor of Wang, and Li Ssu-hsun, the father of the Northern Sung school. Wu and Li both chose the same subject and proceeded to paint it. Wu finished in a single day and Li took several months to complete his. This difference is no doubt due to the fact that Li used many colors and painted in great detail while Wu used only sumi (black ink) and painted in one breath, so to speak.

From this episode we see that detail is the keynote of northern painting while lightness and the use of sumi is characteristic of the southern school.

Another Chinese writer makes a geographical classification of northern-southern paintings. This theory is familiar to many Japanese. It is that the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers divide China into north and south geographically, topographically, and climatically. The scenery around the Yellow River is topographically and geologically precipitous with strong currents, a sparseness of trees, and rough landscape.

In the Yangtze valley we find distant mountains, wide rivers, fields on the plains, reeds and rushes in the marshes. The atmosphere here is, in short, generally mild. This physical feature is said to cause a differentiation in painting. It is very similar to the suggestion that one can distinguish a painting by the hardness or softness of the brush work. This theory holds popular favor in our country. It is true that it gives one side of the origin of northern-southern painting.

Which Theory?

But just what is it trying to advocate? If a north China landscape makes a northern painting and if the use of a south China landscape a southern painting, then our Japanese painters will have to go to China for their subjects. (We can find instances of this very thing in the history of painting of our country).

If we say that the frequent use of mild landscapes will produce a mildness in the brushworks, then the theory is similar to the one on the hardness-softness of the brush.

If we apply this geographical theory to the subject matter, what would be the decision in case a southern painting has a northern landscape for a subject? Again, if the subject matter is not a landscape, then we must decide merely by the hardness or softness of the brush.

By this theory, the topographical interpretation of a cultural phenomenon, it is possible to explain one side of the truth but not all. Cultural progress depends on the disposition of the people. If the disposition is the framework, then the topography is the meat.

There are others who write about the essence of southern painting, but they speak of the form, spirit, furrows, and words or poetry on the paintings. These are all parts of the painting and are important but do not actually decide whether a painting is northern or southern. The value of a study of the parts comes after the establishment of the general conception of southern painting.

Vagueness of Southern Painting

Although the explanation thus far has been insufficient, yet vague as it may be, we must admit that it has revealed to a certain extent the essence and progressive nature of southern painting. We must remember that this vagueness had the merit to guide the southern painting of the past.

The problem before us now, in this present-day Japan full of national consciousness, is how the Japanese should look upon Nanga. Should we maintain Nanga as a certain school, What is the possibility and future of a Japanese Nanga. There are many problems.

If we wish to create a rule to include all the southern paintings in Japan today we must first of all look for differentiation in the basic attitudes of the painters themselves. In short, Northern Sung painters compose outwardly while Southern Sung painters paint inwardly. The northern painter, in developing his idea or subject draws it just as it is. Instead of inward revelation, he tries to reproduce a thing just as it is. This is what we call the objective attitude. The interest lies on the exterior.

Imaginary Subjects

A subject matter, the northern painter tends to favor imaginary things. Dharmas and bodhisattvas are often used for subjects and are painted like portraits. For the background, the landscape is just a landscape. It does not constitute part of the painting. When painting personalities, the human being is the central theme, which is only natural when the exterior is the motive of the work.

Landscapes are used for the purpose of explaining the person. The interest lies in the physiognomy of the portrait. Clear, correct and detailed lines are used. If a northern painter uses rough and simple outlines, it is because the portrait demands such. In painting birds, animals and flowers the same principles apply. The northern painter never adopts a symbolical or suggestive method. It is always his intention to represent things objectively.

When the landscape is the central theme in a northern painting, the painter takes pains not to include any people in the work for fear that the human will should dominate the landscape. It is more important in northern painting to represent the landscape realistically. Perspective is more realistic in northern painting than in southern. It rather approaches that of Western painting, but of course Japan is far behind the West with regard to perspective.

This has been a rather long discussion of northern painting but may perhaps be justified by the fact that it has served somewhat to explain southern painting. The southern painter, unlike the northern, paints inwardly, in the soul, so to speak, but this does not mean that the southern painter produces works of fancy. He is also interested in exterior things but is more concerned with what the painter experiences by the subject. His painting is sometimes built up in his soul as a poem or imaginary thing.

Poem as Base

Thus, we might be permitted to say that southern painting is poetic while the northern is more one of technique. The southern painter must be a man of literature. In grasping his subject he is poetic. He often paints with a poem as the base.

The southern painter does not maintain that portrait painting is impossible. The "Five Hundred Disciples of Buddha" drawn by Taiga is interesting. In this work all of the 500 disciples are treated as one soul. The landscape and the disciples melt into each other. There is no denying the fact that the southern painter shows feeling in his portraits. (Kazan's portraits are like that).

In drawing birds, animals, flowers, etc. it is the same. The landscape and personalities always melt into each other. In placing a peacock among some flowers and drawing the effect with melting colors indicates a desire to show feeling.

Preference for Landscape

The southern painter prefers a landscape. No one will contend with the opinion that poetic feeling is aroused by a beautiful landscape. But the landscape itself does not contain the poem. The poem is found in the soul of the person looking at the landscape.

The artist composes his painting in his heart and then reflects it on paper or canvas. The use of sumi seems most appropriate for this purpose. A merely simple, objective "sansui" is not enough in southern painting. It must be a "sansui" which evokes another "sansui" within the soul of the observer. It is the subjective telepathy of a subjective "sansui".

Perspective in southern painting is more subjective than in northern painting so that its relationship with Western perspective is more distant. In southern painting the entire composition is judged by poetic interest so that it is not necessary to have a balanced, design-like painting. (T.N.)

(By Tsuneyoshi Tsuzumi, Geijutsu Nippon no Tankyu)

'Shogun' Was Title Given to Generals Sent Against Ainu

The name 'Shogun' comes originally from the name Sei-i-shi, or 'one sent against the barbarians.' It was reserved as a title for generals sent to fight against the Ainu and others. Seiitai-shogun was the title bestowed upon Otomo Otomaro in 797. The same title bestowed upon Minamoto Yoritomo by the Emperor Gotoba became hereditary. Shogun was the title under which the Minamoto, the Ashikaga and the Tokugawa family exercised almost unlimited power. The Minamotos succeeded in identifying the title with their own family so that Oda Nobunaga, who was descended from the Taira, and Hideyoshi, who was of humble birth, although Shoguns in fact, never claimed the title.

Dew-Sprinkled

Minamoto No Jun

The tangled crowd of blossoms in the field,
Their mingled perfumes to the morning yield.
As I pass on, where fallen petals strew
The narrow path, with aromatic dew
My sleeve is wet and faded.

Wistaria

(Manyoshu)

The pale mauve wavelets of wistaria,
Which I had planted by my dwelling place
That it might bring me thoughts of thee I love.
At length are blooming: pure ethereal
As their own fragrance, fugitive and rare.

The Sleeve

Unknown

Would that my sleeve were long and wide enough
To cover all the sky, and shelter thus
The fair Spring blossoms from the scattering wind!

17th Century Revolt In Shimabara Retold

Youth Called Shirodaiyu Led Revolters Against Shogunate Forces—Rebels, Made Light of, Captured Amakusa Stronghold

Part 4

With this he distributed his forces; those from Shimabara were at night to embark in boats and go to Shimako, and attack from the seashore; those from Amakusa were to attack from the hills on the opposite side, both parties to begin the attack suddenly, before daylight. A company of men was selected from the Shimabara army to attack the forces from Karatsu, in case they should give way and retreat towards Honto.

The divisions, having received their instructions, set out in the night. The forces from Shimabara were stationed at the landing near Kamitsura under the immediate command of Shirodaiyu. The forces from Karatsu, while encamped at Shimako, heard that the conspirators at Kamitsura had received reinforcements; but thought it would not amount to much. They despised their adversaries, regarding them as persons who knew nothing of the art of war, and not to be feared, however numerous they might be. Thus they were unfortunately off their guard. Still as a kind of precautionary measure, they set some of the villagers to watch on the neighboring hills.

Alarm

On the morning of the 14th of the 11th month, before the dawn of day, the conspirators began the attack from the land and from the sea. Those villagers who had been set on the look-out, being themselves Christians devoted to the cause of the conspirators, at first led on the assailants in a friendly manner, and afterwards, when sufficiently near, ran forward and gave the alarm.

The forces from Karatsu were alarmed; they found the conspirators just before their eyes, advancing close together, bearing innumerable banners made of white linen and white paper, and making an uproar by blowing upon sea shells.

Thus they advanced to the attack. The troops from Karatsu, seizing whatever arms were at hand, went out to meet them. Toemon Miwake, Mataemon Hayashi, Kojuro Hayashi and Tokezaemon Ono, commanding the troops, resisted bravely, but in vain.

The conspirators from Shimabara opened fire from the direction of the sea-shore, while those from Amakusa, to the number of five thousand, advancing from the hills, kept up a heavy fire from the thickets on the east.

Thus pressed by the enemy before and behind, ignorant of the way, and unable to advance or retreat, Toemon Miwake ascended a high hill on the south and escaped to a place called Sumoto. Mataemon Hayashi, Kojuro Hayashi, and Tokezaemon Ono, for some time, brandishing their spears, resisted the enemy now near at hand, but at length were struck by balls and killed.

After this, the troops from Karatsu scattered to the right and left, and those who thought to escape to Honto were intercepted and killed by the farmers who had been chosen for this purpose. Twenty of the soldiers from Karatsu were killed on the spot, in the battle of the morning.

Yanagino-Seto

Toemon Miwake escaped from danger, came to Yanagino-Seto and reported that his troops had been defeated at the battle of Shimako, and he came in haste to report the state of things to the troops stationed at Honto. He said that the Christians were innumerable and that it was useless to resist, and without waiting for an answer, hurried on his way. He was hardly gone, when the conspirators also reached Yanagino-Seto. Hichirobei Sawaki defended the place with fifty men and twenty guns.

Sawaki said, as he issued his commands, that Toemon Miwake, pressed by the enemy, had lost his senses, and that hence they appeared strong to him. Let them be even so many as ten thousand, being mere farmers they were not to be feared. So saying, he disposed his men in the thickets, and they shot down some of the foremost of the conspirators; but these last being numerous disregarded this, and advanced, shouting as they came.

They quickly killed more than twenty of Sawaki's men, and the rest fled to Honto. Thus the villagers, having gained two victories, advanced immediately upon Honto.

Advance on Honto

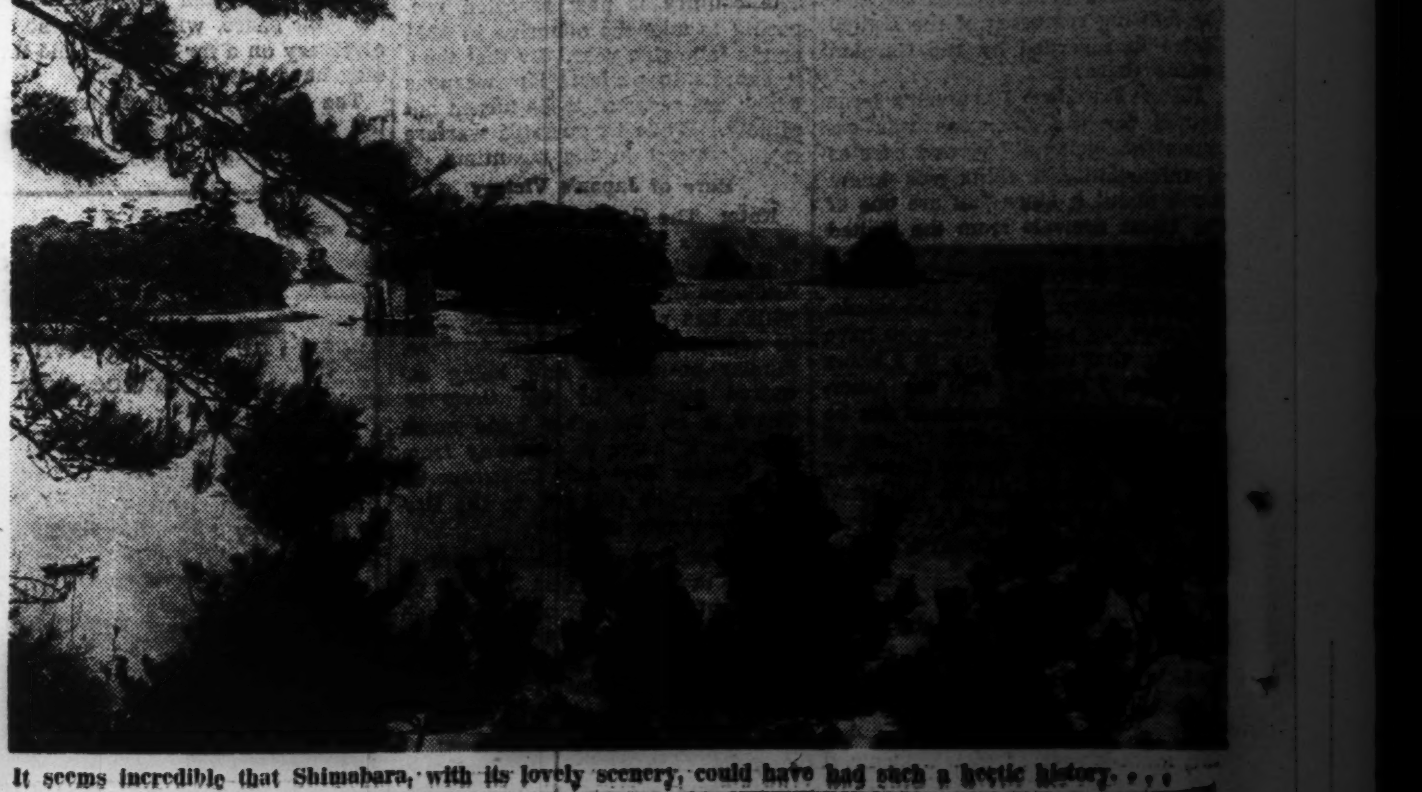
In this place Jirozaemon Okajima, Iyo Harada, Saigunosuke Ogasawara, Hichirobei Sawaki, Tobei Miwake, Toemon Miwake, Hachirobei Tatsukuri, Kuhei Nabika, Kanemon Aoki, and Kozaemon Sasa commanded. Hichirozaemon Okajima and Gorozaemon Yanamoto came from Sumoto and joined them.

The conspirators, under Tokisada Shirodaiyu, advanced to the attack, shouting a song of victory. The troops from Karatsu resisted desperately. The mob of conspirators, however, resolved upon death or victory, pressed the attack. Toemon Miwake, Hachirobei Tatsukuri, Kuhei Nabika, Kanemon Aoki, and Kozaemon Sasa fought, refused to retreat, and after having killed more than twenty villagers, were themselves killed.

The conspirators, though they could have taken the castle of Tomioka on the strength of this success, yet being wearied by three conflicts since daylight, and it being now sunset, encamped in Honto.

(To Be Continued)

Part of the outer wall of Shimabara Castle. Each moss-covered stone could tell a story. . . .



It seems incredible that Shimabara, with its lovely scenery, could have had such a hectic history. . . .

'Woman of The Snow' Is Popular Narrative With Lovers of Lore

'Yuki Onna' or Woman of the Snow, is a favorite Japanese story which has been told in many ways. She is taller than the trees with a white weird face and rises in the night amidst a shower of snow. Lafcadio Hearn in his Kwaidan tells how a young boy had been spared by the Yuki Onna on condition of his never mentioning having met her. Some years later he married a girl named Oyuki to whom he told the story. She turned out to be none other than the Yuki Onna herself. And when the young man had finished telling her about the Yuki Onna, she was terribly angry and warned him of what she had said about his telling anything about her. However, because of their children she spared his life and then vanished into a mist and was never seen again.

Frogs and Kerria Blooms

The crying of the frogs comes hither,
Silent no longer, since they fear
To see the Yamabuki wither,
The golden blooms they hold so dear,
And now the heartless flowers
Make haste to disappear!

Dawn

(Manyoshu)

It is the Dawn, and I—
I cannot sleep, nor have the long night through,
For thoughts of her I love!
The cuckoo's weary cry,
Full of sad yearning, loud and louder grew.
And still though Day draws nigh,
It maddens me with lamentations new!

Evening Mists

Minamoto No Jun

The lonely wanderer with dismay
Sees the dusk fall, as he pursues
His path towards the wane of day,
And mists begin to blot the views
And hide the Adzuma highway,
Where, clear to sight, a while ago
The folk were passing to and fro!

The White Cloud

Minamoto No Jun

The white cloud blown from the mountain-peak
Drifts lightly by;
Whither it goes we would vainly seek,
And know not why
The white cloud feels the breath of the wind,
A shuddering sigh:
Even thus is the life of a man
Who is born—to die!

PARITY TRADE RIGHT WON IN INDO-CHINA

Economic Negotiations Progressing for Smooth Interchange of Commodities

With the return to the French Indo-China capital of Governor-General Jean Decoux on September 2 and of Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa on the following day, Hanoi has now turned into a busy metropolis of administrative and international activities, and the trade negotiations conducted between the responsible officials of the two countries have borne fruit in the form of acquisition by Japanese nationals of commercial rights of no small importance, reports a special dispatch to the Asahi from Hanoi.

The dispatch in substance follows:

"It will be recalled that Japanese nationals connected with the exporters' union in French Indo-China were completely denied licenses for exporting any commodities from the same country for four years beginning 1939. Due, however, to the recent removal of this international barrier, there is every reason to anticipate a smooth interchange of commodities henceforth within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In consequence, Japan is now able to proceed with the shipment of commodities from French Indo-China on equal terms of monetary value, and thus it is possible that our authorities concerned may allot export quotas to the various parties interested through the Foreign Trade Control Association.

Secures Right

"At the same time, Japanese nationals have won the right of sole agency for exportation of drugs and other commodities which have hitherto been developed by our overseas enterprisers, in addition to rice and Indian corn.

"Incidentally the competent authorities of the two countries have combined to form three committees, respectively connected with general commodities, rice and Indian corn. It is understood that the Japanese side of these committees will be joined by the members of our local Embassy and the representatives of our Foreign Trade Control Association and the French side by the leading members of the economic bodies of the local government. They are all of them prepared to put forth every effort for the smooth interchange of commodities between the countries concerned."

To Open Trade Talk

Domei reported Thursday that present indications were that economic negotiations shortly would be opened between French Indo-China and the East Indies.

French Indo-China and Java had close economic relations even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, with French Indo-China exporting rice and salted fish from Grand Lac to Java in large quantities while French Indo-China is dependent largely on Java for oil, sugar and quinine.

It is for these reasons that informed circles believe that trade negotiations will be conducted smoothly between the two countries soon, possibly on a barter system to begin with.

French Indo-China also is seriously considering the question of importing cotton piece goods from within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and, as the matter also is being seriously taken up by Japan, some trade arrangement is expected to materialize in the future.

To Join F.I.C. Export Body

Domei

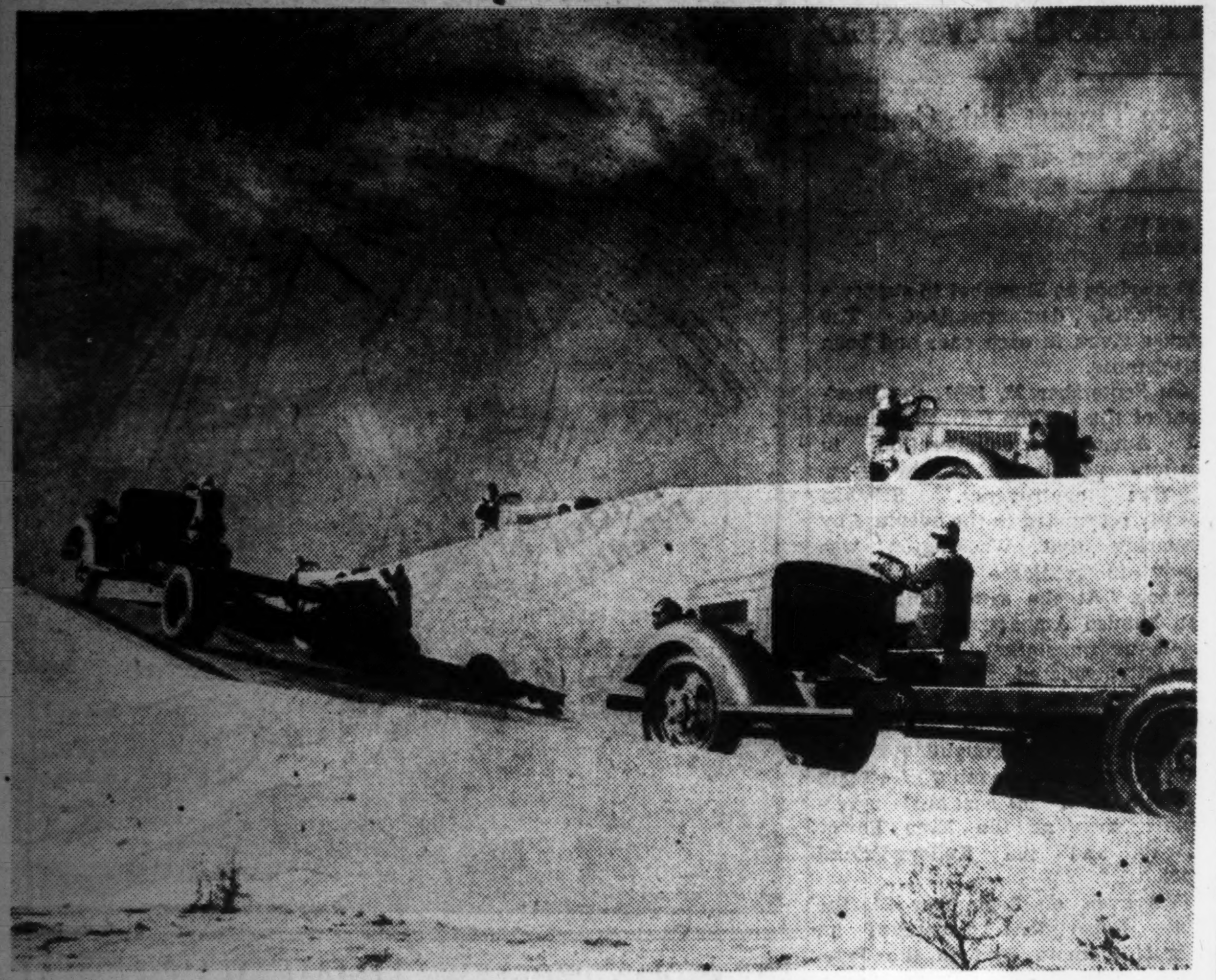
HANOI, September 3.—Making another concrete step in the progress of trade relations between Japan and French Indo-China, negotiations were concluded August 25 between the Japanese Embassy and the French Indo-China Government regarding the joining of Japanese commercial houses in the French Indo-China Exporters' Association, it was revealed here today.

Reports revealed that by virtue of an agreement reached between Mr. Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa's Mission, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, Japanese merchants in French Indo-China, will be given an almost monopolistic priority in handling exports of staple products such as zinc, jute and phosphorite to Japan.

The agreement also provided for the grant of licenses by the French Indo-China Government to Japanese merchants for the export of minor products of the French colony to Japan at the same rate as native French merchants.

It was disclosed that a special mixed commission was established August 25 with the participation of members of the Japanese Embassy and the French Government-General to deliberate on the details of exports to Japan from French Indo-China.

For Increased Traffic



Expansion in productivity entails ever-increasing volume of transportation, not to speak of the transportation requirements of the commissary line. In order to provide the necessary load capacity, trucks of ever-heightening efficiency are being manufactured at a furious pace. Picture shows the chassis of high-powered trucks being tested for climbing performance and other essential points before completing assemblage.

TRADERS MARK TIME UNDER PROFIT-TAKE

Factors at Work All Technical As No News of Any Kind Forthcoming

The Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday witnessed a fair amount of profit-taking, accelerated by the rumored reorganization of the spot market, and quotations slipped a little.

It is but natural, therefore, that transactions were less brisk and jobbers marked time in the hope of another chance.

In the long-term section, noticeable setbacks were suffered by spinning and rayon wares, whereas the rest of the listed wares did not slip any more than a half of the gains scored the previous day, and there was an underlying strength with wartime industrials.

The short-term section and the spot market were sluggish and the volume of turnovers tapered off due to the hesitant attitude of general traders.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥131.40, N.Y.K. ¥109.80, its new ¥93.80, Kanebo Spinning ¥151.60, its new ¥99.50, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥84.90, S. M. R. ¥73.50 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥89.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		Oct.	Nov.
Fuji Spinning (50)	72.7	d .1	73.0	73.8
Do. new (25)		u	43.4	43.6
Kanebo Spinning (50)	152.0	d1.3	152.6	152.8
Do. new (25)	100.2	d1.0	100.6	100.6
Tei'ku Rayon. n. (37½)	85.3	d1.3	85.0	85.0
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)		d .1	109.9	109.0
Do. new (37½)	93.1	d .7	93.5	92.8
O. S. K. (50)	96.6	d .9	97.5	98.0
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	85.1	d .2	....	....
Uraga Dock (50)	90.5	d .7	90.4	91.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	....	d1.4	....	....
Hitachi Works (50)	77.8	d .2	....	77.0
Third Section				
S. M. R.		d .3	74.7	73.9
Do. new		d .1	50.1	50.6
Ikegai Automobile Ind.			....	60.0
Japan Nickel	44.4	d .4	44.0	....
Japan Piston Ring		d .6	91.1	92.0
Furukawa Industry	97.8	d1.7	98.5	98.5
Mitsubishi Machinery	145.5	d .6	145.7	144.6
Japan Carbon		d1.3	....	....
Japan Fat		d .1	....	....
Japan Soda		d .3	....	....

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.75	107.75	107.75	107.75
Second 5%	107.70	107.70	107.70	107.70
First 4%	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	131.7	131.7	131.0	131.1
N. Y. K., old	109.6	109.6	108.8	109.0
Do. new	92.5	92.5	92.2	92.5
Kanebo Spinning	151.9	152.0	151.2	151.2
Do. new	99.8	100.0	98.8	99.0
Teikoku Rayon. n.	84.9	84.9	83.6	84.1
Osaka Stock. new	70.9	70.9	70.2	70.5
Japan Steel Tube	67.1	67.1	66.0	66.5
Japan Oil	78.0	78.0	77.4	77.5
S. M. Railway	73.8	....	....	73.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	89.4	....	....	88.9
Hitachi Works	78.1	....	....	77.6
Japan Mining	57.0	57.0	....	57.1
Manchuria Ind.	57.9	57.9	....	57.8

Bombay Cotton Mart Closed

The raw cotton market in Bombay, the largest raw cotton exchange in East Asia, will remain closed for an idefinite period of time due to the aggravated domestic situation in India, the Nichi Nichi reported from Lisbon, quoting a Reuters dispatch from Bombay.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.1	— 1.1
N.Y.K., new, short-term	92.5	— .4
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	151.2	+ 51.1
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.75	+ .05

Peace in China

(Continued from Page 6)

is due to nation-wide peace not having been achieved.

The President declared on July 7: "Let us for the sake of argument overlook the facts that within the Peace Area daily progress is being achieved in the way of the consolidation of peace and order and the improvement of the people's livelihood, conditions which far surpass those obtaining in the Chungking controlled area. Even if we concede, much still remains to be desired in the way of peace maintenance of the people's livelihood, such a situation would only be due to the failure of the realization of nation-wide peace, so that both directly and indirectly, conditions in the Peace Areas have been affected. All this unsatisfactory state of affairs represents the suffering imposed on the country and the people by those obstructing the path of nation-wide peace, and to release the country and the people from such suffering, we shall have to take steps to remove these obstructors of nation-wide peace."

It is evident, therefore, that because nation-wide peace is not yet realized, the state of hostilities continues to exist. Because of this state, difficulties are placed before the Government in the administration of the country and before the people in the pursuance of their vocations, and suffering is imposed on them. These difficulties and suffering cannot be allayed until the obstructors of nation-wide peace are removed and real nation-wide peace realized. To the small group of pessimists who cannot entertain a broad view of the situation and are prone to show dissatisfaction with existing conditions, we cannot but appeal to them to pay attention to the points raised.

In speaking as we do, we are only elucidating the situation, but not shirking our responsibility. We do not say that as long as nation-wide peace is not yet realized, we can only look on at the difficulties of the Government and the sufferings of the people, and take no measures to remedy the situation. We can only blame ourselves for the inadequacy of our efforts. To promote nation-wide peace, and to bring out facts relating to the achievements of the Peace Areas prior to the realization of nation-wide peace, we can only continue and double our efforts.

Efforts, of course, should not come only from one single party. The Government and the people should put up joint efforts on the one hand. On the other, China and Japan should also put up joint efforts. As we have stated before, the ultimate goal of the Peace Movement is the settlement of the China Incident, for the rejuvenation of China and of East Asia. But when the China Incident has developed into a War for Greater East Asia, the final settlement of the Sino-Japanese Incident must now be found within the successful prosecution of the War for Greater East Asia.

Let me add something to this statement. During the progress of the War for Greater East Asia, we must first seek to promote nation-wide peace. To achieve nation-wide peace, we must redouble our efforts so as to bring about results in the Peace Areas: Let us not look vainly at the past and the present, and waste our time in pessimistic nonchalance. Let us look only into the future and redouble our efforts. A bright future will attend these efforts.

RICE RETURNS SHOW AVERAGE BETTERED

Agriculture Ministry's Method Of Crop Surveying Explained

Favored by a spell of clement weather, the countrywide crop of rice for the current year is expected to total over 68,000,000 koku, therey showing a gain of about five per cent over an average year crop ranging from 65,000,000 to 66,000,000 koku, according to the records for the past five years, reports the Asahi.

It will be remembered, states the paper, that the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry makes it a rule to review the returns of rice crop four times a year, first as of August 15, second as of September 20, third as of October 31 and lastly on the returns of actual harvests in January of the following year.

The paper continues to explain returns as of August 15 are customarily taken according to the growing conditions of rice plants and presence or absence of noxious insects in the rice fields as well as agencies of nature such as rainfalls, temperature and atmospheric conditions. At the same time, it is necessary to check the fluctuations in the acreage of rice fields, labor resources and the technical factors of fertilization. The result of these investigations will be checked against the average year crop during the past five years for the preparation of an estimate of the current year crop.

Quite Accurate

Taken as a whole, goes on the paper, the first and second returns need not be substantially modified according to the subsequent developments of circumstances, with the exception, however, of seasonal storms that sometimes rage over the country early in September on one hand and the cropbearing conditions of rice plants on the other, the latter serving to make the returns more reliable. It deserves notice, however, that competent statisticians' ingenuity and their experience are essentially reliable for the preparation of estimates of rice crops.

After all, adds the paper, the current year crop shows a gain of more than 10,000,000 koku over the 1941 year crop of 55,000,000 koku and a gain of nearly 6,000,000 koku over the 1940 crop of 60,000,000 koku.

Bill Clearings

September 4
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	180.244	117.762
Balance	26.558	17.201

POPULATION FIGURES OF MANCHOU GIVEN

Census Bureau's Announcement Reveals 43,112,980 People Inhabit Country

The population of Manchoukou is 43,112,980, according to a census taken by the National Census Bureau since the start of this year, it was announced by the bureau Tuesday, says a Domei dispatch from Hsinking.

According to the announcement, Fengtien Province ranked first with 7,565,599 inhabitants, followed by Kirin and Jehol provinces with 5,608,922 and 4,553,288 inhabitants respectively.

Chinchou Province was fourth with 4,317,822 persons while Pinchiang Province came fifth with a population of 4,234,206.

Other provinces with populations exceeding 1,000,000 included Szeping, Peian, Antung, Lungkiang, Sankiang and South Hsingan.

North Hsingan Province was listed last with 132,426 people, the bureau report stated.

Details follow:

Manchoukuo's Population by Provinces

Provinces	Population
Fengtien	7.565.599
Kirin	5.608.922
Jehol	4.553.228
Chinchou	4.317.822
Pinchiang	4.234.206
Szeping (Ssupin)	3.005.070
Peian	2.318.957
Autung	2.231.507
Lungkiang	2.093.500
Sankiang	1.415.533
South Hsingan	1.026.635
Tunghua	892.387
Chientao	848.197
West Hsingan	763.701
Mutankiang	688.424
Hsinking Special Municipality	555.009
Tungan	512.240
East Hsingan	199.550
Heiho	149.987
North Hsingan	132.426
Total	43.112.980

The Indian Problem Depends on Congress

(Continued from Page 6)

the make-up of the commission, which was composed exclusively of Britons, not only denounced it but actually started to draft an Indian constitution. In December, 1929, it adopted at its convention a resolution demanding the complete independence of India and staged a great demonstration, vesting Gandhi with the absolute power to push the non-violence anti-British movement.

With the support of the Congress, Gandhi demanded that the British Viceroy reduce the land tax and military expenditure by 50 per cent, abolish the salt tax altogether and to release all Indian political offenders, but he was denied of his demand. Under the circumstances, the Congress staged the nonviolence and non-obedience campaign beginning January, 1930. The situation became aggravated when Indian capitalists, under the pressure of international economic depression, joined hands with the National Congress in the anti-British movement.

The Indian capitalists were discontented when the British Government imposed upon them an undue obligation as their share of the loss Britain suffered, consequent to the world-wide economic depression. They started a movement to exclude British capital in cooperation with the Congress by advocating a slogan for the exclusion of British goods. This was followed by a campaign encouraging the masses to use home-made salt to render the salt monopoly law useless.

27,000 Indians Arrested

To cope with the situation, the British Government arrested 27,000 Indian agitators, including Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders in May, the same year. The disturbance was brought to an end by a compromise between the British authorities and the leaders of the Congress at a round-table conference held in September, 1931.

Since that time, international relations had been growing increasingly acute from the pressure of the Ethiopean War, the China Affair and the European crisis. In the face of this world situation, the Indian capitalists, who had been advocating the anti-British movement, realized the advisability of cooperating with the British capitalists for the time being. This charge of attitude had a telling effect upon the Congress campaign funds, causing various progressive factions in the party, which were demanding an immediate independence of India, to lose their influence until the Congress passed into the hands of a moderate faction.

The party in the hands of the moderate faction, however, was by no means stable and reassuring. The left wing of the progressive group, for instance, would cooperate with the moderate advocates of the independence movement because the two were absolutely opposed to the totalitarian principle, but the Indian capitalists behind the moderate political influence inevitably clashed with that of the left wing.

BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

Starting New Series of Sketches of Leading Figures In Industry and Trade, Admiral Toyoda, Head Of Japan Iron Works, Is Introduced

Only a little over eight months have gone by since Admiral Teijiro Toyoda assumed the presidency of the Japan Iron Works succeeding Hachisaburo Hirao who had resigned to head the Iron and Steel Control Association established just then. And yet, we already feel that we can safely put unreserved trust in his ability as president of that vast organization, says an article in a recent issue of the "Diamond" magazine.

Something of his superior executive power, continues the article, is already in evidence in the form of various reforms taken in hand one after another since his appointment to the new post. Careful inspection in person by President Toyoda of the factory equipment at various points constitutes one of the reforms in which his predecessors and other directors of the Company were not zealous enough to take interest. He has already inspected all the principal factories throughout the country, going to Yawata as often as three times. His method of inspection is thoroughgoing. He is not satisfied with a mere exchange of opinion with the managing staffs of the respective factories, but personally sees large numbers of workers at the actual places, gives then encouragement and asks for cooperation. His action is praised as much as Premier Hideki Tojo's personal inspection of the lower strata of the working classes and already favorable reactions are noticeable in various quarters. As one of his reforms, we can quote the abolition of the council system and the adoption of the divisional system in the management of the Company's affairs. This will certainly simplify and facilitate the handling of the business, which is rather complicated.

Production Boost Is Motto

The fundamental policy of the president is to expand and strengthen the productive capacity in iron and steel. For this purpose, elimination of all useless friction with other companies in the same lines of business and fuller collaboration with them in giving them guidance and aid have been undertaken. Among other reforms, fair distribution of high grade ores and the opening of educational institutes for the training of young men into iron experts are to be enforced in the very near future.

Not all the improvements and reforms now being effected are attributable to the originality of President Toyoda alone, some of them having been pending since the time of his predecessors, but the fact that these plans are put into practice one after another by the new president without delay is sufficient to make us feel assured of zeal and ability.

Career Sketched

The magazine further makes the following comment by way of giving an outline of Admiral Toyoda's career:

Admiral Teijiro Toyoda hails from Wakayama Prefecture, and is now 57 years of age. He is a true son of the Navy. While young he finished the Naval Academy and entered the Naval Staff College, from which he graduated at the top of his class. Meantime, his high intelligence and great ability having been recognized by all those around him, he enjoyed successive promotion from one post to another. The positions he occupied in recent years include those of director of the Kure Naval Arsenal, commander of the Air Service Headquarters, commander of the Fleet Administration Headquarters, Commander of the Saseho Naval Station and lastly Vice-Minister of the Navy when he was vice-admiral. His career as a State Minister commenced in April of last year when he assumed the portfolio of commerce on the formation of the Konoe Cabinet, changing over to Foreign Minister, concurrently Overseas Minister, in July of the same year. In October the Konoe Cabinet went out and a resignation en bloc took place. Simultaneously with his entry into the Konoe Cabinet, he was promoted to full admiral and transferred to the first reserve list.

Something Rare

Not a few military and naval officers, retired from active service, have become presidents or directors of joint-stock companies in recent years. We can readily call to mind many actual instances in this regard, but the entry into business of an admiral or a general who is an ex-Minister of State is quite unprecedented. However, there is nothing incompatible in the appointment of a man of Admiral Toyoda's caliber to the presidency of the Japan Iron Works which, capitalized at ¥800,000,000, is the virtual headquarters for Japan's iron industry. In point of capital it yields the palm to the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Co. and the South Manchuria Railway Co., but as far as importance for defense is concerned, the company occupies the highest position in our country.

The successive appointments to important posts have served to widen the scope of his knowledge and experience and, fully alive to the urgent importance of iron and steel, particularly under present emergency, he has cultivated a profound knowledge of the industry in question. The company is to be congratulated for having such an energetic, capable and prudent new president as Admiral Toyoda, who will be the very propelling force for further expansions and developments of the iron and steel industry of our country in wartime.

Floods in Kwangsi

Kwangsi Province is experiencing the worst flood in 50 years with approximately 300,000 people driven out of their homes and 32 prefectures affected by the calamity up to yesterday, information available here revealed today. On the verge of starvation, the homeless refugees are eating even weeds and already more than 700 persons have starved to death.

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LIFE INSURANCE FIRMS TO OPEN IN SOUTH SOON

Nine Companies Will Send Investigating Missions Shortly As First Step

To assist Japan's construction activities in the Southern Regions, nine leading life insurance companies plan to start business in leading cities in the Philippines, Malaya, Burma, Java, Borneo and Celebes, it was revealed by the Miyako.

As the first step, the nine insurance companies have decided to send a joint investigation mission to the southern regions in the near future.

The mission, divided into five groups, composed of three representatives from each of nine concerns, will visit the Philippines, Malaya and North Borneo, Burma, Djawa and South Borneo and Celebes.

On the basis of reports to be brought back by the mission which is scheduled to return to Japan by the end of this year, a concrete policy of Japan's life insurance policy in the southern regions will be compiled by the leaders of the nine insurance firms concerned under the supervision of the Government.

The nine insurance companies include the Chiyoda, Nippon, Daiichi, Meiji, Teikoku, Mitsui, Sumitomo, Yasuda and Nomura.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1942

End of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps

A few days ago the Municipal Council of Shanghai officially announced the disbanding of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The news may have appeared as a matter of small import to those unfamiliar with the China of the last generation, but in reality it signified that another important historic milestone on China's long road to freedom from Western imperialism has been passed. Many an "old China hand" will lament the disappearance of this colorful and unique military organization around which cling so many nostalgic memories, but none who really have the interests of China at heart can regret the end of this anomalous by-product of Western encroachment upon China.

When the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was first organized back in 1855, there may have been some justifiable reason for its existence. At that time, China was being ravaged by the Taiping Rebellion, one of the greatest civil disorders in the entire history of that oft-troubled country. Starting in 1850, this rebellion was destined to rage unchecked for fourteen years, reducing to waste the greater part of the country and causing desolation from which some localities never fully recovered. When this rebellion swept into the lower Yangtze Valley in 1853, it seemed that the city of Shanghai and the formidable tradal establishments which the European merchants had built up there were doomed. The impotent Chinese imperial authorities threw away their responsibilities and fled, leaving the people of Shanghai to their fate. It was then that the foreign residents of Shanghai took up arms in their own defense, organizing their own militia force to protect their settlement and their mercantile establishments from the lawless Taiping rebels. Such was the historic beginning of the military force which developed into the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

In the years that followed, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps became a world-famous organization. One reason for its fame was its uniqueness. It was an international military organization on Chinese soil, a militia made up of residents of Shanghai of every nationality. Although from the beginning to the end it remained preponderantly British in composition and influence, it contained units of Germans, Dutch, Portuguese, Scandinavians, and later Americans and Japanese and even Chinese.

Another reason for its fame was the frequency with which it appeared in the world spotlight. Every time any civil disturbance in the rest of China threatened to impinge upon the normal flow of life at Shanghai, the foreign business men would hurry home from their offices, put on their uniforms, and march out to guard the barbed-wire barricades which kept the International Settlement of Shanghai a world apart from the rest of China. In the China of the last several decades in which wars and revolutions have been frequent, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has had ample occasion to break into the headlines of papers all over the world. And there was undoubtedly something romantic and glamorous about a small group of foreigners supposedly representing law and order and a higher level of civilization standing guard against the tide of confusion and lawlessness which supposedly threatened to overwhelm it.

But the popular conception of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps as the protector of Western law and order against Oriental confusion and anarchy was an utterly false one. The very character of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps—the anomaly of a foreign military body on a bit of Chinese soil set aside by the special privilege of extraterritoriality—made it inevitable that it would eventually lend itself to abuse. And so it turned out. Far from being a protective force, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps turned out to be the spearhead of the Western imperialistic assault on China.

Throughout all its history, there can be no gainsaying that the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was primarily the instrument of the British, receiving aid and equipment from the British military authorities. It cannot be denied that on every occasion when the Corps went into action, it was not in protection of the Chinese but against the Chinese. It cannot be denied that on every occasion when the Corps was mobilized, it was for the purpose of maintaining or extending the special privileges which the Western imperialistic Powers had wrested from China. It cannot be denied that the Corps was the tool of the foreign commercial and financial interests of Shanghai who parasitically flourished on the body of China—in fact, it was composed of the very men who constituted the center of the Western imperialistic activities in China. It was a body which by military force sought to perpetuate a system which kept China weak and backward so that she could be exploited at will by the rapacious and predatory imperialistic Powers of the West, particularly by the Anglo-American interests which used to control Shanghai.

The disbanding of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps may in itself mean relatively little, but it adds one more eloquent proof to the fact that the old age of Western imperialism in China is over. Thanks to the Japanese who in the War of Greater East Asia have driven out the Anglo-American intruders from all this part of the world, China has during the last few months been getting rid of one after another of the vestiges of the servitude from which she used to suffer. The disbanding of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps is all of a piece with the return of the foreign concessions to China at Canton and Tientsin, the return of countless factories to the control of their Chinese owners, and all the other acts of retribution which the Japanese authorities have been carrying out for the benefit of China since the ousting of the Anglo-American interests from China.

Specifically, the disappearance of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps means that peace and order have been completely restored to the Shanghai area so that the presence of such an organization in the International Settlement has become unnecessary. Inferentially it means much more. It means that a galling symbol of Chinese subjection to Western arrogance and privilege has been removed. It means that a truly independent China is becoming able, with the help of Japan, to free herself from the fetters which the Anglo-American imperialists have bound about China for centuries. It means another sign of the end of an old system of unfair exploitation and the beginning of a new era of freedom when all Asiatics will be able to work out their own destinies for their own advantage in cooperation with each other. It means the passing of a significant milestone in history.

Emblem of Power

Bushido made the sword its emblem of power and prowess. When Mahomet proclaimed that "the sword is the key of Heaven and of Hell," he only echoed a Japanese sentiment. Very early the samurai boy learned to wield it. It was a momentous occasion for him when at the age of five he was apparelled in the paraphernalia of samurai costume, placed upon a go-board and initiated into the rights of the military profession, by having thrust into his girdle a real sword instead of the toy dirk with which he had been playing. After this first ceremony of adoptio per arma, he was no more to be seen outside his father's gates without this badge of his status, even though it was usually substituted for everyday wear by a gilded wooden dirk. Not many years pass before he wears constantly the genuine steel, though blunt, and then the sham arms are thrown aside and with enjoyment keener than his newly acquired blades, he marches out to try their edge on wood and stone. When he reaches man's estate, at the age of fifteen, being given independence of action, he can now pride himself upon the possession of arms sharp enough for any work. The very possession of the dangerous instrument imparts to him a feeling and an air of self-respect and responsibility. "He beareth not the sword in vain." What he carries in his belt is a symbol of what he carries in his mind and heart—loyalty and honor. The two swords, the longer and the shorter—called respectively daito and shoto or katana and wakizashi—never leave his side. When at home they grace the most conspicuous place in the study or parlor; by night they guard his pillow within easy reach of his hand. Constant companions, they are beloved, and proper names of endearment given them. Being venerated, they are well-nigh worshipped. The Father of History has recorded as a curious piece of information that the Scythians sacrificed to an iron scimitar. Many a temple and many a family in Japan hoards a sword as an object of adoration. Even the commonest dirk has due respect paid to it. Any insult to it is tantamount to personal affront. Woe to him who carelessly steps over a weapon lying on the floor! (Extract from "Bushido" The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

Reason for Absence of Corruption

Money and the love of it being thus diligently ignored, Bushido itself could long remain free from a thousand and one evils of which money is the root. This is sufficient reason for the fact that our public men have long been free from corruption. (Extract from "Bushido" The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

TRENDS IN U.S. POLICY TO JAPAN DURING PAST 40 YEARS SURVEYED

American Government Sought to Thwart This Country After the Russo-Japanese War

By RYO HASEGAWA
(From Dai-Toa Senshi)

Part 1

The War of Greater East Asia was not an overnight development. The causes of the conflict raging between Japan and the United States can be traced back to the days immediately following the Russo-Japanese War.

Originally, the Americans were interested in our country merely as a suitable place to establish coaling stations for their ships plying between San Francisco and China. They harbored no malicious intentions and they were evidently sincere in the benevolent attitude they took toward us during our wars with China and Russia.

But after we defeated China, who was supposed to have been the most powerful nation in the Orient, and then emerged triumphant over the Russian colossus, America began to abandon her friendly attitude and assume one of hostility and fear. Thwart the expansion of the Japanese Empire! This became the watchword of the United States.

Japan had become both in name and fact the leader of East Asia. Through her victories over China and Russia, she had strengthened the basis of her program of continental expansion; and she was now going ahead steadily in its execution. At the same time, she was putting every effort into increasing her national strength.

Even the United States could not ignore the progress made by Japan. Thus, while actually seeking to check the growth of this Asiatic nation, she found it wiser to adopt outwardly a policy of cooperation; and in 1908, both countries reached an understanding on the position in China and in the Pacific area through the Root-Takahira Agreement.

Friendly at First

Following the outbreak of the first World War, America became very friendly toward Japan, evidently with hopes of buttonholing her in the Allied camp; and in 1907, she went so far as to sign the Ishii-Lansing Agreement, which recognized Japan's special position in China.

Fearing Japan, who had emerged from the Great War as a World Power, America, in the year 1921, summoned the Washington Conference. Here, under the pretext of reducing expenditures for armaments, she succeeded in limiting the size of the Japanese Navy to 60 per cent of those of America and Britain; and under the cloak of safeguarding the territorial integrity of China, she engineered the conclusion of the Nine Power Treaty with hopes of checking Japanese expansion on the Asiatic mainland. Moreover, through the conclusion of the Four Power Pacific Treaty, which superseded the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, she sought to isolate Japan.

Henceforth, America based her Pacific policy on the hypothesis that Japan was an enemy. She became openly hostile toward Japan, and tried to intimidate her with a huge armament program.

When the Manchurian Incident broke out, the United States acted in concert with the League of Nations and brought pressure to bear on Japan. Then with the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, America's hostile attitude toward Japan became more intense than ever. She not only refused to recognize the existence of a new order in East Asia but started to give positive aid to the anti-Japanese Chiang Kai-shek regime.

After the outbreak of the second European War, America and her ally, Britain, plotted to form the ABCD ring with the object of forcing the Japanese nation into submission. Japan had now stood all she could from the standpoint of both prestige and existence. She struck; and strike hard she did against the United States and its foremost accomplice, Britain.

On September 18, 1931, the Manchurian Incident broke out with a clash between Japanese and Chinese troops at Mukden. Almost at once, Henry Stimson, the American Secretary of State, ordered his Far Eastern Division chief, Dr. Stanley Hornbeck, to call on our Ambassador to Washington, Katsuji Debuchi, and express America's great concern about the turn of events in Manchuria.

Japan Was Justified

It is said that Stimson did not take such a strong attitude outwardly toward the Manchurian situation. This is in a way understandable.

Our Government had issued a statement on the day following the Mukden clash explaining that the action of their troops had been of a purely defensive nature, and America, herself, had little if any ground to denounce Japan for having taken such action in self-defense. Since the beginning of the 20th century, she had sent numerous military expeditions into South and Central America; and in 1927 Britain had landed a detachment of 8,500 marines at Shanghai to suppress anti-British demonstrations. The excuse given in each case had been self-defense.

On September 22, 1931, the President of the League Council requested America's collaboration in matters pertaining to the Manchurian controversy. Stimson readily responded to the overture by declaring that Washington was ready to reinforce the League's actions. At the same time, Stimson handed Ambassador Debuchi a memorandum stating that the United States considered the Manchurian situation as more than a matter of exclusive concern to Japan and China and that it brought into question at once the meaning of certain provisions of international agreements such as the Nine Power Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

Moreover, on September 24, the State Department dispatched an identic memorandum to the Japanese and Chinese Governments. Although containing no direct reference to either the Anti-War Pact or the Nine Power Treaty, it pointed out that the two countries were signatories to such agreements and requested that they cease hostilities.

Content of Note

The essential part of the note read in effect: "As a signatory to treaties which call for the peaceful adjustment of international disputes, the United States considers it highly desirable that both the Japanese and Chinese Governments refrain from taking further hostile action, dispose of their troops in conformity with provisions of international law and agreements, and refrain from taking any steps likely to obstruct the amicable settlement of the issue existing between them."

Then on October 11, immediately after the Chinchow bombing incident, Secretary of State Stimson sent a message to the League offering American collaboration, stating that the United States would not forget its obligations under the Pact of Paris and the Nine Power Treaty, should it be considered desirable that the provisions of these agreements be applied to the situation in China. In reality, America was seeking to instigate the League into branding Japan as a transgressor of international law.

But with the entry of our forces into Chinchow on January 7, 1932, Stimson unmasked himself and addressed to the Governments of both Japan and China a strong identic note which invoked the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the Nine Power Treaty. This note contained the following passage which was to become known as the "Stimson Doctrine:"

The American Government "cannot admit the legality of any situation de facto nor does it intend to recognize any treaty or agreement entered into between those Governments, or agents thereof, which may impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China, including those which relate to the sovereignty, the independence, or the territorial integrity of China, commonly known as the open door policy; and that it does not intend to recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the covenants of the Pact of Paris of August 27, 1928 to which both China and Japan as well as the United States are parties."

Modification Suggested

In reply to this statement, the Imperial Government sent a note dated January 16, 1932 which suggested that the application of various treaties relating to China should not be made without regard to the changing state of affairs in China. It stated that inasmuch as the prevailing unsettled distracted situation did not exist in the minds of the contracting powers "at the time of the Treaty of Washington" it was necessary to modify its application to suit "the state of facts as they now exist."

The application of the Nine Power Treaty became a matter of widespread controversy even in the United States, and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, William Borah, presented State Secretary Stimson with a three-point questionnaire which asked whether prevailing conditions in China had in any way indicated that the Nine Power Treaty had become inapplicable or ineffective, or rightly in need of modification, and if so, what he (Stimson) considered should be the policy of the American Government.

Meanwhile the situation between Japan and China was further aggravated by the outbreak of the Shanghai Incident on January 29, 1932.

About a month later Stimson replied to Borah in a lengthy letter. He recalled that the United States Government had "formally notified Japan and China that it would not recognize any situation, treaty or agreement entered into by those Governments in violation of the covenants of those treaties which affected the rights of our Government or its citizens in China." He added, "We are prepared to make that our policy for the future."

The three main points suggested by the letter were: (1) Japan's actions had violated the territorial and administrative integrity of China, and were in contravention to the provisions of the Nine Power Treaty. (2) As the Nine Power Treaty and the Washington Naval Treaty were interrelated, the former could not be modified or abrogated without modifying or abrogating the latter. (3) As America could not admit the legality of any situation brought about by force or treaty violation, if other signatory powers concurred, America would be ready to cooperate with them in putting pressure on Japan.

Stimson's Pacific policy became one of heated and widespread discussion. He was even branded "the bloodthirsty pacifist."

Henceforth, the American Government adhered strictly to its policy of non-recognition. They refused to recognize the State of Manchoukuo, and then with the outbreak of the China Affair, they denied the existence of a new order in East Asia.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM DEPENDS ON CONGRESS

National Body Has Not Always Been Consistent

On August 8, the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress, adopted at its conference held at Bombay, a resolution demanding the immediate and complete withdrawal of British political influence from India, which was previously approved by the Working Committee of the Congress, with an overwhelming majority of 315 as against 30 in opposition. As a counter-measure, the British Government arrested 20 leaders of the National Congress, including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad, to stall their plan to stage the non-violence and non-obedience campaign.

The possible outcome of the present situation depends upon the actual influence of the Congress among the Indian masses in its advocacy of the independence movement. It is true that the independence movement advocated by the Congress has a very important bearing on the political situation in that country, but its sphere of influence is limited to British India because it has been unable to make headway into the territories of the native princes, which constitute 45 per cent of the whole of India. Moreover, the number of provinces in which the Congress has a commanding influence is no more than eight out of 11 provinces.

It is also important to bear in mind that the Congress in its struggle to free India from the British yoke has not always been consistent in its guiding policy.

The independence movement in India has experienced many ups and downs since the conclusion of the first World War. In 1930 when the international situation was comparatively steady and the British Government could afford to pay attention to the internal condition of the Empire, the anti-British agitation of the Congress was most active. Gandhi vigorously demanding the independence of India with the non-violence and non-obedience movement.

Promise Broken

When the World War was brought to an end, the British Government refused to grant the status of autonomy promised to India. This stimulated a violent anti-British movement in India, with the result that the British Government was obliged to send the Simon investigation commission to India in 1927 as a measure of appeasement. But the Congress, which was dissatisfied with

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IMMEDIATE REALIZATION OF PEACE IN CHINA IS SEEN AS URGENT NEED

During Progress of War for Greater East Asia China Must First Seek to Promote Peace

By LIN PAI-SHENG
Minister of Publicity, Nanking

(The following article is the official English text of a broadcast speech made in Nanking on August 13, the fifth anniversary of the spread of the Sino-Japanese hostilities to Shanghai.—Editor.)

My compatriots! Today is the fifth anniversary of August 13, that is, the fifth anniversary of the day when the July 7th Incident could no longer be locally settled and had to be turned on the path of extended and procrastinated strife. When our thoughts fall on those innumerable heroic officers and men who, under the pressure of the Dictator, still engage in the futile campaign of resistance, on those innumerable youths who, under the inducement and coercion of the Communists, still offer themselves to be sacrificed unnecessarily, and on the innocent masses who still suffer untold hardships we are filled with sorrow and pain.

When resistance was first undertaken, it was with the purpose of securing national existence and independence. Though the difficulties attending the campaign were fully realized, but as both parties were unable to prevent the worsening of the situation, there was nothing to do but to go to war with determination and to seek a settlement later.

In his telegram of December 29, 1938, President Wang stated, inter alia: "The object of China's armed resistance is to secure her national existence and independence. In the course of the present War, which has lasted for over a year, great suffering has been inflicted upon the country. If we are able to re-establish peace in conformity with justice, then the existence and independence of the nation may be maintained and the aim of armed resistance is reached."

In the course of the last five years, China's national spirit has been fully manifested, but unfortunately it has gradually been exploited by and sacrificed for other (third) parties. With the issue of the Konoye Declaration, an opportunity for peace presented itself. Moreover, as a result of the hostilities in Europe, and more recently, after the outbreak of the War for Greater East Asia, a course for Sino-Japanese cooperation for the defence of East Asia now lies open. Why is it that some people should still persist in their folly, and fail to consider ways to remedy their errors, but continue to pursue the policy of procrastination?

In his reflection on the 5th anniversary of the July 7 Incident, President Wang said: "Had the peace proposals contained in my telegram of December 29, 1938 been accepted by the Chungking authorities, China and Japan would have been enabled to adopt a common stand to cope with the world situation when the European War broke out in September, 1939. Japan would have been able to seek rational development while China would have had an opportunity to regain her vitality and to seek further progress, without all this procrastination until today. The vitality of our nation has been sapped again and again. The people's life spell has been suffocated again and again until very little of it is left. If this procrastination is further continued, it is feared that no hope of recovery will remain. I sincerely hope that the Chungking faction will not let pass this last-minute opportunity and repent of its folly."

What painful words these were! What hopes they entertained! If the Chungking faction has really the existence and independence of the nation at heart, if it really values the welfare and the rights of the people, if its members can really abandon thoughts of individual interests, and personal advancement, then they should have immediately repented, awakened from their folly, abandoned their policy of resistance, and participated in the movement for "Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction." As long as the nation's vitality is still retained, as long as the people's life-spell has not been extinguished, then with the conclusion of hostilities, the united efforts of the whole nation can be exerted for the realization of a lasting peace. The efforts of a united nation may then be exerted for the consolidation of order and for increased production. Not only will national rebirth and rejuvenation be possible, but sufficient strength may also be forthcoming for assistance in the War for Greater East Asia, for the discharge of our share of responsibilities in the reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

My compatriots! We have nothing to say today save this: China has arrived at a stage wherein her existence is at stake. If China would maintain her existence and independence, and seek rejuvenation, then it is imperative that in this War for Greater East Asia, she should immediately seek the realization of nation-wide peace.

Why do we say this? In the first place, it is only after the realization of nation-wide peace that China may, under a united stand, seek gradual renascence, reinforce her strength for assistance in the War for Greater East Asia, and contribute her utmost to this War.

In the second place, it is necessary that nation-wide peace should be achieved before the last remnants of the country's resources and manpower have been fully sacrificed to satiate the greed of the Dictator, and to serve the interests of Anglo-American aggressionism, that China may seek national rejuvenation and proceed to take up with her friendly Powers the task of the reconstruction of East Asia.

Thirdly, it is necessary that the realization of nation-wide peace should precede the conclusion of the War for Greater East Asia that the nations and peoples of East Asia may be fully united and exert their total strength against the Anglo-American aggressors. As it is at the present, nation-wide peace in China is not yet realized. As far as China is concerned, she is unable to mobilize fully her national talent and resources for the work of national rejuvenation and for assistance in the War for Greater East Asia. From the viewpoint of East Asia, at the same time, internal unity has thus not yet been fully achieved, so that the strength which can be mobilized against Anglo-American aggressors is diversified and weakened.

It will thus be seen that in the progress of the War for Greater East Asia, the immediate realization of nation-wide peace in China is an urgent need. For China, for Japan, and for the entire East Asia, this is an important measure not to be overlooked.

We all know that with the exception of a few persons whose refusal to awaken from their folly is actuated by ulterior motives, the majority of our people are fully aware of the necessity to put a stop to this procrastination of resistance. What they ponder over is the immediate realization of peace. What they feel concerned over is that sufficient achievements have not yet been made in the Peace Areas. They do not realize, however, that this defeat

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